FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1008-Vol. XXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

PRICE 6d.

JAMES CROPTS WINING BROKER, I, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS.

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NDOOL continues to DEAL in all the LEADING MINES, and is desirous
ASING Sortridge Consols, Huggion Down, Decon Great Consols, Bedfan

J. B. BRENCHLEY TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING and OTHER SHARES. The present is a most FAVOURABLE TIME for , as many shares, both in dividend and most iridend mines, may be purpices which leave a considerable many non-dividend mines, may be purpices which leave a considerable many non-dividend mines.

6 Citi, and Went. 100 Molland
50 Great Bacdern 40 North Teslawny 50 Great Hago 5 North Robert 50 Wheal Wrey
50 Great Hago 5 North Robert 50 Wheal Pollard
6 Gonamena 100 North Hingston 50 Wheal Crebor
50 Ludcott 100 Cois 50 Great Sortridge
10 Leeds 8th Aub. 56 Sortridge Cons. 10 Bell and Lanart
50 Lyslord 100 West Sort. Cons.
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HENRY SIBLEY (late Mr. Peter Watson) will at all times give the best inmation; and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

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Mines inspected, and information punetually farmished.

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R. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES
INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of
sformation to which he has access, and the bone has character of the underto to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the supof his clients.—Offices, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, City.

AMES F. BODDY, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON begs to call the attention of the public to the present DEPRESSED STATE. ON THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

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R. HY. GOULD SHARP HAS FOR SALE, OR ANY PART:

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R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and POREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and BAIL-SHARES, at the closest prices of the day. Canary and FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which, at present low prices, will pay from 20 to 20 per cent. And SHARES in good BESSING MIN ES, with their machinery complete, and relaing over:—Hing-with, Notich Downey, 3t. Day United, East Caradon, Gaylan, Tamara, Bortridge, Clew Bay, Molland, Combunartin, East Wheat Vog; Delecaring &c. et, City, Dec. 15, 1854

DOTALLACK TIN AND COPPER MINES.—Mr. W. CHARLES bas SHARES FOR SALE in the above imperient MINES, which are now paying £10 per share every two months. W. GRARLES has SHARES FOR SALE, size in the following:—viz., Great Crimis, West Par Consols, East Caradon, Caylen, Keseriok, Lutschord and Biering, Athéon Chu, Wresgun Siste, North Trelawny, and others. Mr. W. GRARLES is a BUTKR in West Crimis, Marke Valley, Union Tig. and others.—27, Apstinfriars, Dec. 15, 1834.

and others.—27, Apainfriare, Dec. 15, 1854.

LINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLIER AND CO., 61, THRPADA. NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call stretched to the favourable opsectuality of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their
grotis every two or three months, which average from 15 to 20 per cent., with every
propect of containingnos, and being free from flactuation, such as Comosis, railway,
and other abcurities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURDHASE of SHABES
many PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient menchinery,
and the containing of the containing the same into a profitable state of working,
angual to recent prices, cannot fall to remunere all who haves a caseful selection
and alone can be obtained by a daily consummination with agents of high scientific
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3 West Providence 5 Tra
10 North Downs 2 Wheal Confidence 10 Hingston Bown 6 Tre
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A correct price of the above will be forwarded on application.
Mr. Hanson is a BUYER of 20 St. John del Rey, 20 Cobre, 5 Great Alt
South Caradón, 1 South Frances, 1 United Mines, 1 Mary Ann, 10 N
Trumpet Consols, 1 South Basett, 1 Wheal Buller, 10 Bedford Consols,
35, Clement's lane, Lombard-street.

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R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURIFIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

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Mr. Horsurs is now prepared to receive prospectures and reports on new under kings, to give his oninion thereon, and for take an interest and an active part in thoughout management of any of the legitimate speculations he may recommend to his cale.—36, Thurine-square, Brompton.

R. JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen and capitalists holding, relating to hold, interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the world. Mr. Clausary, having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts the globe, considers that he will be enabled to give the most careful advice, as to ow and when to invest in mining property.

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BEPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENG.
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of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

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s, Quartzburg, Mariposa County, Camorins, Oct. 89.

LWAYS AND MINES.—To Capitalists seeking investmen say be observed that the market prices of the day are governed more be so of speculators and the immediate abundance or searcity of stock, the craces to the intrinsic worth of the property. Railways depend upor capital, Joan, traffic, and expenditure account; the probabilities of co capital, home, traffic, and expenditure account; the probabilities of co capital, home control of the property. The probabilities of comments of the property of the property. reference to the intrinse and expenditure accounts; and appropriate the intrinse and capital, loan, traffic, and expenditure accounts; and capital, loan, traffic, and expenditure accounts; and other are almost an expenditure and the summance to which those only can have access who give constant attention to the set. Mincs, on the contrary, are exempt from the vicisitudes of competition, res in the safest English dividend mines, pay at the rate of £15 to £25 per cent, annum on the amount invested, without risk or liability. All the best mines are from debt, and pay dividends regularly every two months. There are some promising mines, in the most prosperous districts, fast approaching to a dividend paying state, which will doubtlessly, in a short-time, command prices far beyond present market value. Judicionaly selected, there are no securities which, with nuch perfect safety, offer so wide a field for profit as English copper, tin, and lear the perfect safety, offer so wide a field for profit as English copper, tin, and lear the perfect safety, offer so wide a field for profit as English copper, tin, and lear the perfect safety, offer so wide a field for profit as English copper, tin, and lear the perfect safety, offer so wide a field for profit as begins the best possible terms.

REFINER AND NICKEL —ALFRED SENIOR MERRY REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND SEAYER IN GENERAL —Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BRANINGHAM. STEPHEN 6ARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale: REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT.
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GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, ANI JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINERS

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MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (late Senior Partner of the Phomist Ironworks, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, AGENT for PATENTS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, INSPECTOR of RAILWAY RARS and CASTINGS, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

AGENT, ON COMMISSION, for the FURCHASE of Scotch Pig-iron, Railway Bars, Bar-iron, Castings; and for the SALE of English Boiler and Snip Plates, Bar-iron, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Tinned Plates, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c.

REAT CRINNIS COPPER MINE, ST. AUSTELL.—
NUMBER OF TRIBUTERS are REQUIRED on this MINE, to work silver tend orces.—Apply immediately to Mr. Swaw, at the mine.

26, Austinfriers.

R. C. MANUEL, Soc.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The REPORT of the COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION may be OBTAINED, on application, by shareholders, between the hours of Eleven and Pour, at the offices of A. L. Brillinger, Esq., I. St. Michael's-alley, Cornbill.

C REAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of adventurerain the aboutines will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsyste-atreet, on Wednesday, it of the transfer of the Medical Processor. It was closely precisely.

17, Gracechurch-street, London, Dec. 5, 1854.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this mine will be HELD at the office of the company, No. 17, Cornhill, on Wednesday, the 20th day of December, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY—The Directors hereby give notice, that the HALF-YEARDY GENERAL MEETING of the share holders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 3d of January near, at One o'clock precisely, when the firstetors will make their report.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Dec. 15, 1854.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—
Notice is breeby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the North British Australasian Company will be HELD at the London. Tavern, Blabopagate-street, London, on Friday, the 20th day of December inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the Election of the Committee of Management for he emailing year.

And notice is hereby further given, that at this meeting a motion, or series of resolutions, for making certain alterations in the Contract of Copartmery of the soming-solutions, for making certain alterations in the Contract of Copartmery of the soming-country, will be made and laid upon the table, to be anoticned at a subsequent Special General Meeting, in terms of the said Contract.

By order of the Committee.

1018 TAXLOR AND SONS, Managers.

6, Queen-street-place, Thamse-street, London, Dec. 13, 1854.

GEORGE MOORE HAS FOR SALE the following SHARES,
50 Boringdon Consolas 199 Great Wheal Huge.

5 North Robert. 50 Wheal Russel. 10 North Frances. 20 Wheal Zion. 20 Sortridge. 20 Sortridge will be forwarded on application, Lombard-trees. (Sworn Broker.)

£25,000.—THE SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUSTEES are prepared to receive THNDERS for the LOAN of TWENTY
FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, on MORTGAGE of the RATES and TOLLS author
ised to be demanded and levied under the provisions of the Swansea Harbour Act
1854, in sums of not less than £100. Litterest 5 per cent. payable half-yearly. Term
seven years.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Lewis Tromas, solicitor, Swanse Interest 5 per cent., payable half-yearly.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, by a PATENTEE, a PART commanding £2000 to £3000, to JOIN him to CARRY OUT his INVENTION which has been tested on a large scale, and which will return very large profilement from the concern.—Address, "C. R. D.," care of Mr. Wm. Kaye, stationer, Blacks treet, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

O GENTLEMEN OF INFLUENCE. The ADVERTISER is desirous to WORK some extensive and very rich IRON and COAL MINES that he possesses, and would be glad with the Co-OPERATION of GEXTLEMEN of INFLUENCE to assist him in FORMING a COMPANY for that purpose. The property is bone fide, will bear the strictest investigation, and will be brought out in a perfectly legitimate manner, and yield a large return. This is worth special attention, and respectable parties will be treated with confidence and liberality.—Address, "B. C. D.," to the care of Mr. Fryer, Newnham, Globoestershire.

for £10,000, worth £30,000, the MODEL of an EMGINE OF WAIt, for making 100 men discharge with accuracy 120,000 musket or rifle balls in one hour. Application has been made to Government, but unattended to; they will not look at models, hey require to see the invention in action, which is not in the growince or power of the inventor. One equal to do the work in firing of 20 men in line can be made in a ew days at a small expense. Address, "To an Old Officer," care of Mr. Wagner, 7, North Audley-street, Growenor-square, London.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—WHEATLEY KIRK and CO. have ON HAND, and READY FOR DELLYERY, a very LARGE STOCK, quite new, and the bast workmanship, of SLIDING and SCREW-CUTTING LATHES, HAND LATHES, DRILLING, SLIDTING SHAPING, and PLANING MACRINES, HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES, &c.—Cross-street Chambers, Manghester.

RON BEAM FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP, me exe-IRON BEAM, 30 ft. long, about 6 tans weight, with stools, braces, as-at Fat-work Mines, near the Indian Queens.—For further particulars, apply WILLIAM PAINTER, Hayle.

ON SALE,—An 8 inch SECOND-HAND SLIDE and SCREW CUTTING LATHE, bed 18 ft. long, with change wheels, &c. Also, HOR ZONTAL and VERTICAL STEAM-ENGINES, of 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20-horse power finished and in progress.—Apply to Jonn Ellin, jun., and Bacchune, engineers and manufacturers of steam sawing machinery, 15, Backwater-street, Manchester.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, a 22 in. WINDING STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. (double) stroke, with cage, and 9 time boller, nearly new, now ying at Great Onslow Consols Mine.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Jossay S. Pang-Jes, Marzin

COAL AND IRON ORE.—A GENTLEMAN possessing A COAL SETT in the West of Scotland, partially proved, is desirous of DISPOSING of PART of HIS INTEREST therein; or for some respectable party to JOIN him in FORMING a COMPANY for developing and working the same. The sett extends over about 3000 acres; and, besides coal, there are extensive beds of brown hematics iron ore on the property.—Apply, by letter (post paid), to "G.A.," 15, Charing, cross, Lqndon.

MINING MANAGEMENT.—A GENTLEMAN, of considerable and having suitable offices for the purpose, is PREPARED to TAKE the PURSER. SHIP and ENTIRE TOWN MANAGEMENT of any genuine undertaking. References can be given to the chairmen or to the committees of the companies with which the advertiser has been connected.—Address in the first instance, with particulars to "R. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, well versed in mining matters, having for the last six years held the post of secretary to several important mining companies, wishes for some employment as CLERK, or otherwise, in a MINING or OTHER OFFICE. From his long experience, he has a knowledge of accounts and hookkeeping, and every other matter relative this intulty transactions. As he but seeks employment, a moderate shalary would only if expected. First-rate testimonials as to ability, &c.—Address, "E. N. S.," Post-office, Cornhill.

ANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, who has lately had the MANAGEMENT of extensive COAL WORKS abroad for upwards of in years, is destrous of OBTAINING a SIMILAR SITUATION in any part of Great Ristain. He
has been accustomed to level and survey, both above and below ground; and to keep
the accounts by double entry. (Beaxeeptionable references and testimonials can be
given.—Address, "X. Z.," Alvaston, near Derby.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, of very respectable connection the great mining district of Cornwall, who has been usher if a school clerk in a merchant's office, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK, or VELLANG AGENT.—Address, "J. K. T.," Redruth Post-office, Cornwall.

ANTED, at the YNISCEDWYN IRONWORKS, near SWAN-SEA, a MANAGER. No party need apply whose character and coropetency ill not bear the strictest investigation. Apply to James System, Eq., Swanness

WANTED, -MINING SHARES in DIVIDEND or PROGRES
IVE MINES, in EXCHANGE for some taluable PAINTINGS by old ma
ters - Murillo, Hogarib, Sir Peter Lejy, and others, - to the extent of from £250,
25000 worth, or any portion thereof. - Address, "H. Ji M.," caree of Mr. Manu
26, Austinfriam, London. - N.B. No objection to exchange in part for good wines.

WANTED, TO ADVANCE MONEY upon the
WAY STOCKS and SHARES, and other equally me
low rate of interest.—Address (post paid), to "H. B." ?
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BRISTOL MINING INSTITUTE WANTED, an EXPE RIENCED TEACHER and LECTURER, acquainted with the art of or, with its best examples and its latest improvements; as well as writh survivary, bookseping, and the application of the extenses of mathematics, its, and geology. Salary not under \$300 per annum. Detail of qualineasis.

FIRST QUALITY SULPHATE OF BARYTES, IN THE CRU-STATE - WANTED, about 500 tons per shuum, free on board at past of al month. - Apply, by letter only, with sample, addressed to "J. H.," Mining Office, Ning" Arme-yard, London.

POR SALE, 20 Trevelyan Mining Shares; 50 North Towy and Cystamog. Apply to Ws. Bawder, mine agent, 2, Bank Chambers, London, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARRS FOR SALE in the following really FIRST-RATE MINES:

-20 Wheel Weep, (cay) 25 day 10 Great Wheel Raddern, 29 10a, 1 North
Friday ng, 20 10a, Officer received for three days, addressed J. Miggon; 2, Campelon,
Initiatricis, Resumption.

WALLER GOLD MINE. FOR SALE, THREE HUNDRED SHARER, Apply, by letter, to Mr. Holsens, York Chambers, Adelphi.

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TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, SIXTY-FOUR SHARES

IN A LEAD MINE.—This mine is situated in Montgomeryshire. The vein averages about 7 ma, in width, and runs nearly due ent and weet; it was discovered in 1845, and has made good returns. The mine indrained by an adle level for 50 ma, and below this level he weir has been recently spring for 50 mm, with steam power for raising the water to the add tovel. The whole axtent of ground, from clast to west, in about 750 for left from the for about add, and J-14th below add.—For further particulars, apply to the undersigned; or Mr. John Watker, selicitor, Chester. N.B. None but principals, or their solds alter, need apply.

MANAGER—T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., 31, king-street, Regent-street.
The whoseal easie of prices is adopted by shis company. All wines will be strictly
of the growths represented, and in every case pure. Private families can have same
in large or small quantities, for prompt payment, after receipt and approval of supplies.
Examples of advantage in prices:—The finest Epermizy Champagne, hitherto charged
210 16s., now 25 hs.; Claret, the finest Chandon's first quality (direct
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from the firm), hitherto El 212s., now 250 hs.; Claret, the finest Chandon's first quality, or Chatsau Brane Cantenac, both under lease to the company, formely £12 13s., now
44s.; Ports in same ratio; finest Cognac, pale or brown, 26s. per gallon.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY,
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RICHARD MALINS, Esq., Q.C., M.F. LUCHARD SPOONER, Esq., M.F.
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A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made on the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.

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The LOWEST RATES of premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.
The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided mong the assured every fifth year.
No charge for policy stamps, nor for service in the Yeomanry or Militia corps.
Policies in force, nearly 7000.
The Assurance Fund exceeds £1,400,000. Income upwards of £250,000 per annum.
The sum of £397,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average bons of £59 per cent, on the premiums paid.

average bonus of 207 per cont. on the pressure of the particulars, apply to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary, 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Proposals for assurance must be made prior to the 1st Jan. 1852, to entitle the assured to participate in the next division of profits, in 1859.

BK INDISPUTABLE MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, CHIEF OFFICES,—No. 138, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. Established 1852—Incorporated Pursuant to Act of Parliament. God Custantoc Capital, £100,000. The Hon. FRANCIS HENRY PITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, M.P., Victoria

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3. The policies are absolutely indisputable, and their validity cannot, under any circumstances whatever, be contested against the children or assignces of the assured, except in cases of fraud.

4. The annulties issued by the society increase periodically, from a share of the profits arising in that department.

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7. Temporary advances are made to parties who are unable to pay their premiums as they fail due, and to facilitate the effecting of new assurances.

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will find this feature peculiarly advantageous.

10. The amount assured may, when it becomes a claim, remain at interest (from 4 per cent. upwards) with the speciety for an agreed term of years, subject to six months' notice on either side. This will be found of great convenience to widows and others who have merely a life interest in the sum assured, and who have no other channel of investment but the public funds, which give but 3 per cent.

11. Clergymen can obtain advances to assist them making repairs in parsonage houses, and other tenements on church property, and to meet the outlay for dilapidations.

tions, and other tenoments on church property, and to meet the outlay for displicions.

12. In the event of a policy being surrendered through the absolute incapability the assurer to continue his premiums, the society goarantees to give the assured a epolicy for a reduced amount payable at death, and equal to the value of the policy dish he discontinues. It is unnecessary to insist upon the importance of this fearer, which is quite novel in life assurance.

13. A diminution of half-a-vear is made on the amount of premiums, when persons were within in six months of their last birth-day.

14. The charges for policy stamps and medical examination are in all cases defrayed the society itself, and no entrance fees are required.

15. Fremiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.

16. Thirty days' grace allowed for the payment of premiums payable yearly; and days for those payable half-yearly or quarterly.

17.—Lapsed policies may be revived within six months, upon satisfactory evidence nampaired health, and upon payment of a small fine in addition to arrears of premum with interest.

of unimpaired health, and upon payment of a small face in dealth interest.

18. Transfers and assignments are recognised and allowed by the society.

19. No extra premium is required from persons living during time of peace in any part of the world, not within 35° on either sile of the equator.

20. All claims are paid within three months after proof of death, or sooner with discount.

Every risk or contingency, whether for families, joint lives, or individuals, is undertaken by the Ark Indisputable Mutual Assurance Society.

dertaken by the Ark Igdisputable Mutual Assurance Society.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT ON THE MUTTAL PRINCIPLE.
ASSURANCES are granted by the society against fatal accident, or against serious accident whether fatal or not. And fixed weekly sums are allowed during disability arising from any kind of accident which does not terminate fatally, together with a sum for medical expenses, and a fixed sum payable at death. In order to provide for the risk of those engaged in mayal and military pursuits, assurances are granted against death or loss of limb by accident or violence from any cause whatever. This species of assurance is also particularly valuable to miners, colliers, quarrymen, and others engaged in dangerous occupations where there is a peril of a like nature. In case of death after ten years of such an assurance without accident, a share in the brofits of this department will be paid to the assurers' representatives.

See prospectus of the Accident Department for further details of this new feature, which has been settled specially for the Ark by the eminent actuary, ARTHUE SCRATCHLEY, Esq., MA.A.

SAVINGS' BANK AND LIVE ASSURANCE SCREEN, SAVINGS' BANK AND LIVE ASSURANCE.

SAVINGS' BANK AND LIFE ASSURANCE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Assurances are granted by the society, payable at death, on the deposit of any sum whatever, with power to the assured at any time during his life to withdraw tone whole, or any part, of the amount paid, together with Savings' Bank interest thereon. This is obviously (to the middle and lower classes) one of the most useful features yet introduced into the system of life assurance.

AGENTS WANTED.

A PPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED, and HEALTH PROMOTED, by the habitual use of that most agreeable condiment, LEA AND PEREINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Applicable to every variety of dish; and sold by the principal dealers universally.

DEAFNESS! DEAFNESS!-IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. Dr. MANFRED, M.R.C.S., has this day published, free by post for eight postage stamps, a "PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS." for the PERFECT and PERMANENT RESTORATION OF HEARING, by his invaluable new treatment. Being a stop to quackery, cruel impositions on the suffering public, and exorbitant charges, this book will save thousands from the impositions of the self-styled doctors, insamuch as the hearing can be restored for life. Deafness of the most inveterate nature relieved in half-an-hour, cured in a few hours, and almost instant cessation of noises in the ears and head, by painless treatment. Hundreds of letters may be seen, and persons referred to, who have heard the usual tone of conversation in a few hours.—Paiseins received daily at Dr. Manfred's residence, 7. Begent-stress, London (first door in Air-strest), where all letters must be addressed.

Regent-street, London (first door in Air-street), where all letters must be addressed.

The Glenvield Patent Starch, used in Her Majesty's laundry, is sold by all grocers and elimen; by Robert Wotherspoon and Co., 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow; and Wotherspoon, Mackay, and Co., 85, Gusen-street, Chespide, Londoy, Hollowar's Ointment and Pills, Wondersteet, Chespide, Londoy, Corgue, Aberdeenshire, suffered for a long time from a large wounds in his thigh, from which diseased portions of the bone cance out. He was at the Aberdeen Infirmary for several weeks, but in defiance of the treatment there adopted, he became so much worse that the surgeon advised him to have the limb amputated. On his objection to this, he was discharged as incurable, when he commenced using Holloway's content and pills, which have so effectually cured him that he is able to reaume hit work, and now enjoys most excellent health.—So.1 by all Gruggists, and at 2 rofescor Holloway's establishments, 346, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York, 3

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ON SCIENCE IN THE MINES .- No. IV.

ble efforts of Sir Charles Lee have not been without their fruit; 1500l, is already subscribed in Comwall, and a county meeting was called for the 12th of September, to inaugurate a central school at. Truro. The Newcoastle school, formed under the auspiess of Mr. Nichoias Wood, and the North of England Institution of Mining Engineers, will be in operation before the close of the year. The town of Swansea, last November, appointed a committee to carry out a unining and trade school; and at Bristol the proprietors of mines having published their opinion that "the necessity of a mining school has long been felt, especially in the difficulty of generally experienced by the proprietors of mines baving published their opinion that "the necessity of a mining school has long been felt, especially in the difficulty of generally experienced by the proprietors of mines to obtain intelligent men to act in the capacity of bailiffs, overmen, deputies, "&c., are eatively obtaining subscriptions to commence a central school. Their prospectus incides three objects.

1. A thorough mining school, where all the practical duties connected with mining, machinery, &c., shall be taught at the lowest possible rate, so as to enable the children of the better paid working men of this district to attend.

2. Lectures and courses of instruction at convenient times to enable those who cannot study at such an institution entirely, to obtain information on any particular branch of this subject.

3. The bringing out so deep maps, diagrams, books, &c., suitable for schools, and mining stricts, to impart to the children a general knowledge of geology, mining, &c., To explain the course which we propose to carry out at the Bristol and Swansea schools, I may be permitted to quote from the reply which I had the honour to make to the enquiries of the Bristol Committee.

The overmen and deputies, or bailiffs and under-bailiffs, are overywhere a hard-work-leg, pushing class of pure, were arrived to the children in the course of the mining mineration, provided it anniles there. have not been without their fruit; 1500%, is already sul

To explain the course which we propose to early out at the state of the schools, I may be permitted to quote from the reply which I had the honour to make to the enquiries of the Bristol Committee.

The overmen and depaties, or bailiffs and under-bailiffs, are everywhere a hard-worklag, pushing class of men, very anxious to obtain information, provided it applies itself directly to their daily occupations, and the information which I propose should be given is of this very kind, both in the adult evening classes and in the day-schools, although in the latter more elemantary knowledge must necessarily be added. Boys from twelven years apwards who can read, write, and do the rule of three, having already worked in the mines, will be tangint the science of practics, divested of everything abstract, and in the mines, will be tangint the science of the application of which their labour may be improved and shortened. The heads of the studies will be writing, book keeping, drawing (free-hand and by compasses), arithmetic, geometry, surveying, goolegy, metalizery, mechanics, machinery, and mining. As an example of the auditivisions of tiese surjects, the last head includes boring, sukting shafts, tubbing, laying out top and bortom roads, winding, pumping, haulage, timbering, and valling, the various methods of working coal, and the cost of all the above: blasting, ventilation, gases, explosions, the strength of ropes, chains, and materials, their cost and application, accidents and other strength of ropes, chains, and materials, their cost and application, accidents and other strength of ropes, chains, and materials, their cost and application, accidents and other strength of properties belonging to safety, &c. Surveying should be taaget in the mine and in the field, on a system superior to that ordinarily in use; mechanics should be illustrated as far as possibly by models; machinery and unining by obtaining accosts to the large works or the mines, in which respects Bristol is advantageously situated. The situation is

the thousand the control of the cont

Hartlefool Great Float and Railway.—The plans deposited under this title propose to occupy 80 acres on the margin of the siske (which contains upwards of 170 acres, and averages 4½ ft. below high water)—to extend the old tidal harbour considerably inland, and over the site of the present sluties—to deepen the whole harbour by dredging, and extend the jetty pier out to the line of the old pier to the Hartlepool side. The great float is to be excavated to 17 ft. below low water, so as to provide ample accommodation for the largest class of ships, stemenrs, and others sharp-built (which cannot touch the ground), in the event of the gates falling or being left too long open. The great float has also an outlet into the West Harbour, leaving the centre of the slake unoccupied adjoining Middleton. The engineers of this great scheme are Mr. Jas. Abernethy, C.E., London, and Mr. Thos. Melk, C.E., Sunderland. It will be remembered that when the fearful gales of last winter strewed the shores of our coast with wreeks, involving a great sacrifice of life, and the loss of much valuable property, the latter gentleman published a plan, under the title of the "Hartlepool Bay Harbour of Refuge," which embraced the shows cheme, together with the enclosure of the bay by two great piers running out into deep water on one side from the Heught, and on the other over the Long Scar Rocks. Plans for such piers, slightly modified, have also been deposited by the Commissioners of the pier and port, prepared by their engineer, Mr. Rendell, C.E.

METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL BREWERY COMPANY.—Among the METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL BREWELY COMPANY.—Among the numerous occupations to which the joint-stock principle of trading has been, and we believe may be, applied with advantage is that of brewing, requiring a considerable capital in the first instance, but quickly making large and profitable returns. The production of the various beverages from mait and hops, known to be to largely remunerative, in which single individuals in few instances can command sufficient capital to engage but on a small scale, the results being much less satisfactory than on a large one, may be carried out with facility and success by a number of small capitalists united; and it is with pleasure we call attention to a company recently incorporated by Act of Parliament, under the above title, with a capital of 200,000, in 40,000 shares of 54. each, its objects and distinctive features being the production of really genuine beer, ale, and stout, at reduced prices; the amounts called upon the shares within reach of all consumers, who, by becoming shareholders, reap the advantages of buyers and sellers; admission of a person as subscriber by a single payment of 11., smittling him to a reduction in price, and avoiding all further liability; the privilege of charcholders and subscribers to inspect the operations carried on, the preclases, and the materials used; and the admission, ster payment of 5pc result the shareholders, of the workmen regularly employed to participate in the surplus profits, in proportion to the wage carned. Mr. William fastics, the analytical chemist, of Brook-strees, Crosvengh-square, has made a scientific examination of the alse and beers produced by the company, and declares them to be perfectly free from all deleterious ingredients, and to contain nothing but what is derived from mait and hops. The company's premises, where operations are at present being carried on, are at Breatford, Middleyex, and Hennel Hempstead, Herts.

Parties claiming to be creditors of the Fort Phillip General Emigration, Colonisation, and Investment Company, are required to prove their claims before the Master in Chancery.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Ear in Health and Disease. By William Harvey, F.R.C.S., of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. Renshaw,

The Ear in Health and Discusse. By William Harvey, F.R.C.S of the Royal Dispensary for Discusses of the Ear. Remshaw,
This is a very erudite work of some 225 pages, containing practical remperevention and treatment of deafness, and the volume is filtestrated by m wood engravings. This condensed view of discusses of the ear, for, suppling ratum which has long been wanted. Mr. Harvey exposes in the clear than wretched spirit of empyricism which has led many practitioners to me of deafness as purely of local origin; whereas, they are frequently, and, nevally, to be traced to debility or derangement of the constitution, sore it thence his practice has been marrellously successful, at the statistics of the pensary for Discusses of the Ear testify. He shows that in an immense cases he has relieved the patient by treating them medically, repudiating, rai rule, the resort to operations, violent syringing, for. He commence a very calconate and intelligible account of the anatomy of the ear; next logy of the ear, and the causes of deafness. He observes that the pathods new "has long been vield in very considerable obscurity. The complicate of this beautiful mechanism has, between, presented difficulties more for appearance than in reality to the study of the functional derangement, as the organic lesions to which it is exposed." He contends that intense from close mental application, accompanied with noises in the clark are from close mental application, accompanied with noises in the clark are from close mental application, accompanied with noises in the clark with the precursors of nervous deafness, which in many instances might be timely and judicious treatment of the premonitory symptoms; and that fine hyperical continued daypepass, nervous fritubility shows the inapplicability and danger of using many of the instruments was by ordinary practitioners. The rest of 'the work is devoted to what we learned disquisitions on Tinnitus Aurium, Oborrhox, diseases of the Auric Meatuse Expernes, diseases of the Tympanam, &c. Th

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ENDLESS RAILWAY CART AND WAGON WHEEL.—At the p ment, when all the scientific inaprovements of the age are being more or to agricultural purposes, every discovery or invention, whether by six mechanical power, for superseding difficulties and reducing expense bee ramount importance to all engaged in such pursuits. Mr. Boydell, for cake Farm fron Works, near Dudley, having patented an ingenious are wheel, so constructed as to carry with it it to our railway, gave an opposite industries, formers, and others from the country, attending in Londouring the four days of that exhibition, at the Camden Works, of Mee and Glasier, Hawley-creecest, Camden Town. This wheel is constructed rises of sections of rails around it, forming a regular polygon, and so at when in motion there is just sufficient play to allow the wheel to pass over next in succession presents itself on the ground, when the hinder one served to receive the wheel on its next rotation. From the explanation from the experiments which we witnessed, it was demonstrated that a captent endless railway, loaded with 2 tons, could be drawn a given distance and that a cart without it, with the same loads, and drawn the same distance in the tact art without it, with the same loads, and drawn the same distance in that have a cart without it, with the same loads, and drawn the same distance in the tact with the cut to the same losts and frender to experiments were arrangement of pullies and requisite weights; and further to show the the patent apparatus, two men drew a cart fitted with the patent wheel purposely cet up into ruts and ridges, with moderate exertion as compatited with the common, wheel, which could scarcely be made to overcom ance. It also further appears well adapted for plousing land, whether other power, and o arcoming the numerous obstacles inseparable from riages on agricultural lands. Mr. Roydell has had much experience in tion and culture, and during the past ien years has had warlons patents for other ironwork for agricultural purposes, consistin

Geological. Agricultural, Chemical, Mechanical, and Political Relation, publi in 1819, which was noticed by us at the time.

LONDON AND WESTERN DISTRICTS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The a lute necessity for the abolition of the disease-engendering and diagusting practice of the company of the human dead in localities closely inhabited by the living, and for the cessity of establishing proper extramural places of interment, has now become to all classes of the community. Even the Church, that body ever opposed to a vance and improvement, particularly where its interests are in jooparly, tacily knowledges the correctness, in this instance, of popular opinion, and pretends to convinced, on receiving a consideration for infringement are vested right: these circumstances, numerous cemeteries have of late years sprang up in the three circumstances, numerous cemeteries have of late years sprang up in the three circumstances, numerous cemeteries have of late years sprang up in the three circumstances, numerous cemeteries have of late years sprang up in the three circumstances, numerous cemeteries have now with pleasure to notice a rest formed company under the above title, established with a view to afford thatics being rounds having recently been clossed in the metropolitan and western districts. For purpose, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isleworth, it is proposed to a sum on a second proposed to appropriate 60 acres of land at Parkhill, Isl

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE NORTH-RIDING OF YORK SECORD STAFFGADABLEE.—It is astonishing what rapid strides to commercial have been effected during late years in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is amagnitude truly marveilous, considering the great disadvantage under viaboured. At Middlesbrought-on-Tees, for instance, about 29 years ago the one solitary house, built on a barren waste. Now Middlesbrough is a large taining a population exceeding 13,000 inhabitants, besides possessing the ince vantages of having a first-rate shipping trade; so that, in the course of a first large of the staff of the course of the staff of the staff of the staff of the course, Tenn works are apringing rections in the North Riding, especially in the Vale of Cieveland, where it of fromstone in the Cieveland Hills, which, in fact, that inonstone is becoming very scarce in the iron districts of Staff of the staf Purham and Northumberland, from which counties the transit of coal is read able at all points, and at one-half the coal of transage which parties are subject "black country," there being direct communication by railway to the Cievel The North Riding stands fair, therefore, to become a mare of industry and coimportance that will, perhaps, be unequalled in the annals of the world, for progress which it will have made in the next half-century. Tron is, of concernmentity of this country, and instead of a million tons being manufactured, sent, when the works come into full operation in this new iron district, they will decide the commercial operations, will become a second Wolverbampton, if not superstown, considering the advantages which will be derived from being status not coast. There are instances of persons from the "black country" who have a case to the coast. There are instances of persons from the "black country" who have a status of the coast. There are instances of persons from the "black country" who have a status of the coast. There are instances of persons from the "black country" who have a status of the coast. There are instances of persons from the "black country" who have a status of the coast. There are instances of persons from the "black country" who have a status of the coast. There are instances are superinted to the coast. The coast is a status of the coast of the coa

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TREATMENT OF COPPER ORES.

TREATMENT OF COPPER ORES.

Siz,—The greatest prevailing error in the treatment of copper ores by the present smelting trade is, that without due consideration of the several substances which accompany copper ores, they treat all as a clean sample of yellow pyrites—the binomic of the kind of ores, they treat all as a clean sample of yellow pyrites—the binomic of the kind of ores, and which, at ne very remote period, was the prevalenting of this kind of ores, and which, at ne very remote period, was the prevalent one sold atticketlags; but they have not changed their system, although a very virian tells us that the minors, not heing paid for the metals which secompany copper ores, are careful to separate them from the mass. This, to a certain extent, was true at one hime, but it was not true at the time Mr. Virian wrote, or certainly not so at the present moment, and for this very sufficient reason—that by the mechanical process of separating they found by experience they lost nearly all the black rich ore, which is found in so many of our mines investing yellow ores, and passing into a state of oxide, to save which the ores are put to pile in a source state, with little eleanaing or dressing. To this fact also may be attributed the reduction in the average produce of the sales, rather than to any unwonted poverty in production. I have known parcels of ores sold at Wheal Busy which were nearly as valuable for the interval of the copper. Let us, then, glance for a moment at the heterogeneous ternate roastings and meltings in use. First in importance or amount is yellow pyrites of the edgert, and are to be dealt with and reduced only by the alternate roastings and meltings in use. First in importance or amount is yellow pyrites of Cobre contain gold. The earthy matter is generally a highly refractory sile-coots of an object, and the tell dealth of the presence of fluoride of elactium, in what Lord Bacon would call a nascent state. These ores are shipped indiscriminately mixed, and treated uniformly, without any ref

ON PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL MINE AGENTS, &c.

ON PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL MINE AGENTS, &c.

Sta,—In reply to the remarks of Mr. R. Symons on my letter of the 11th Nov., I begt to state that the thoroughly Practical are few, and that morely using the "pick and gad" for seven, ten, or twenty years, will not make a man a practical miner. He must be at the same time a man of observation, and take particular notice of every change the lodes undergo. It is not successive drudgery that qualifies a man, but she combined exercise of the physical and mental faculties; he forms an opinion, and sabours to prove its correctness, on which he may decide for future guidance—which opinion he may not have occasion to alter until removed to another district, in a different stratum and different mineral, which stratum and mineral will not answer to the formerly entertained opinions, but still requisite for his guidance in the former district. He may then form an opinion on the laws of Nature with respect to mining is the latter district, and labour to establish either its correctness or fallacy.

Lodes are found in different strata, and, consequently, different causes are produced. Tin and copper are found near the granite formations, or running parallel with elvan courses, and some in clay-slate; lead is also found in clay-slate localities. Then there are slides, heaves, and cross-courses, which are to the Practical cause for every-day observation; and to be fully acquainted with their workings will require more than 10 or 15 years' practice. The surface formation also forms a prominent feature in his observation; and to be fully acquainted with their workings will require more than 10 or 15 years' practice. The surface formation also forms a prominent and load—and there different and a knowledge of the leading minerals—tin, copper,

every-day observation; and to be fully acquainted with their workings will require more than 10 or 15 years' practice. The surface formation also forms a prominent feature in his observations.

The Practical must at least have a knowledge of the leading minerals—tin, copper, and lead—and their different branches. Tin contains two pyrites and oxides; copper, as great many, eight of which should be known—native, vitreous, pyrites, variegated, grey, red, sulphate, and green carbonate; lead—fine, native, sulphured, oxide, sulphate, and agreen carbonate; lead—fine, native, sulphured, oxide, sulphate, and green carbonate; lead—fine, native, sulphured, oxide, sulphate, and surface, so as to make them marketable in the most profitable manner, without the assistance of any one.

I leave these statements to the judgment of every practice to accomplish it. It is overs/epulping these facts which has, in a great many instances, caused the sacrifice of immaness capital. At the same time, I must allow that my Cornish friends erred when they refused the munificent offer of Sir Charles Lemon, as I well recollect the time, and question proposed, which I may do well to quote: Sir Charles said. "Are there no means of our agents obtaining sufficient knowledge to prevent the sacrifice of immense capital?" I answer, Yes; but it never will be supplied by the intended school of Mines. Unless they adopt some other course besides the central school, they will find it an utter failure. In the words of your respected correspondent. "Coal Miner," put it within the reach of the labouring classes—bring it home to their doors, and it will give an impetus that will not be stopped until both Practicals and Theoreticals are supersed by practice and theory combined. Would wish it to be understood that the remarks I have made are confined exclusively to the thin, copper, and lead districts, and their management.

With respect to the article of your correspondent, "Coal Miner," on the examination of the Committee of the House of Commos on Accidents

ON VENTILATING MINES—PARSEY'S PATENT AEROMETERS AND AIR-PUMPS.

ON VENTILATING MINES—PARSEY'S PATENT AEROMETERS

AND AIR-PUMPS.

Sig.—In your Journal of the 9th inst., "On Science in the Mines—No. 3," Mr. Herbert Meckworth, M.I.C.E., says:—"The ventilation of English metallic mines accience of ventilation is amost unknown." If the winds of heaven, for there the accience of ventilation is amost unknown." If the winds of heaven, for there the accience of ventilation is amost unknown." If the winds of heaven, for there the more furnaces have been applied to the bottom of the shaft where the air is intended to ascend, called the upcast shart, and they are now common in coal mines. They heat and rarify the air, so that it ascends the shaft, whilst cold air necessarily does not an account of the shaft where the air is intended to ascend, called the upcast shart, and they are not so on the control and more economical than furnaces every 24 hours." He adds, "In Relgium, rare being replaced by machine in better understood than it England, the furnaces are being replaced by machine in better on the danger of exploding fire-damp, but are more regular in their action of the control, and more economical than furnaces." "Necessity and energy have triumphed amongst us over the more important difficulties, and from us they have hitherto received the most essential improvements."

Now, having given this subject some consideration, and looking at the nature of the state of the subject some consideration, and the abolute necessity of adequate ventilities of the men employed in them, it's assumption of the state of the men employed in them, it's assumption of the state of the men employed in them, it's assumption of the state of the men employed in them, it's assumption of the state of t

In such vessels of have engines for secret could be containly blowing out all foul sir, without affecting too suspensive of the engine.

These details will show the practicability of application to public buildings and crowded assembly-rooms; and by always driving the air through water, no dust is conveyed with it. In cold weather, the air can be drawn through hot water, so as not to cause a cold blast; and all draught which is not ventilatory can be avoided by the management of the pipes.

The adaptation of the aerometers and revolving air-pumps separately, and in combination, according to circumstances and requirements, are too numerous to detail, but for blowing for blast-furnaces in fundries wolume and power of blast may be obtained, the patentee conceivés, with very considerale economy of steam-power. As

the revolving engine is probably the most perfect vacuum engine, it will be found to be valuable as an exhauster for gas-works, and other operations of the aame nature. As the cylinders of the aerometers, in being forced up by a hydraulle lift, or being drawn up by any other means, fill themselves with air, gas, or water, for land drainage, harbougwork, agricultural, mining, &c., they may be made an economical means of raising and throwing water. Further information may be obtained of 3, Crescent-place, Buston-crescent, Dec. 13.

ARTHUR PARSEY.

ANTHRACITE COAL, AND THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Siz.—In continuation of the subject so ably handled in the letter of "A Londoner," which appeared in your Journal of the 2d inst., under the above title, I am induce to add that several collieries have for many years past been opened (and are in present operation), for the purpose of raising stone cost, or anthracite, in South Wales where a considerable field of it exists, yielding coal of the best and purest description and where, in some districts, it is the only fuel used, although excellent bituminous coal is equally accessible.

and where, in some districts, it is the only fuel used, although excellent bituminous coal is equally accessible.

The reason that the proprietors of these collieries do not produce more extensively is simply that the demand is too limited to admit of their doing so, it having been, until quite recently, exclusively confined to the purposes of maiting and hop drying. This is irrespective of its application in the iocalities where it is worked, for it is used there for domestic purposes, iron smelting, steam engines, &c.

As it appears that this coal, which effects a swing in the consumption of one-third, can be obta.acd in London at a very few shillings per ton in advance of the price paid there for bituminous coal, it does seem extraordinary that so valuable a fuel should not be more generally adopted, and that the smoke nuisance should not be (to a far greater extent than is a present the case) removed nuisance should not be (to a far greater extent than is a present the case) removed nuisance should not be (to a far it be that the very valuable quality which it in so great a degree possesses (I allude to its economy in consumption) presents in itself, in many instances, a bar to its more extensive application?—London, Dec. 14.

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

Siz.—I have carefully read the several communications from "Argus" (of Truro) under this heading, and fully intended for warding you some detailed comments thereon; but the pressure of other engagements prevents me from going so fully into matters as I desired to do at present—novertheless, I cannot remain without asking "Argus" to account for the success of the following mines, which form so many exceptions to the rule that he has laid down for mining success—"That no mine with a large number of shares can possibly pay the shareholders," and has not done so, except in one solitary instance, that of Alfred Consols, in 5120 shares. Just let us look for a moment:

MINERAL WEALTH OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

olic Ornish saying, "Where its there it is," and the 30,000 or 100,000 charges cannot drive it away.—Boe. 12.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

Siz,—In the Supplement to your Journal of Nov. 25 is an article headed "Mineral Westlin of Cornwall and Devon," in which we are tool that "to those sequainted with of the yield of copper of the whole world is raised in these districts." As evidence of the correctness of the statements pat forward by your correspondent, I beg leave to say that the returns from the mines of Cornwall and Devon dring the past I2 months were—Copper ore, 180,637 tons, producing 11,779 tons it certs, of fine copper, and yielding in money 1,662,6634; while the annual raising of copper or ore, 180,637 tons, producing 11,779 tons it certs, of fine copper, and yielding in money 1,662,6634; while the annual raising of copper or ore, 180,637 tons, producing 11,739 tons if one copper, and yielding in money 1,662,6634; while the annual raising of copper or ore, are told by your authority, 150,660 tons, averaging 7 ts 10.72 per cent. (and not 126,835 tons), if the same of the copper or is the copper, and it is a state of the copper or is the copper or is the copper, and it is a state of the copper or is the copper or is the copper, and it is a state of the copper or is the copper or is the copper, and it is a state of the copper or is the copper or is the copper of the copper, and it is a state of the copper of the copper of the copper, and it is a state of the copper of the

testifies that he knows more of the theoretical than the practical management of mines. It has either proved a most deceptive piece of ground, or has been worked more for market operations than dividends from legitimate mining." I would ask your correspondent if, on reflection, he considers it at all fair that such a charge should be so put forward.

Where Harrier, we are told, in your correspondent's opinion, is being worked at the wrong end of the sett. Surely after such an expression of opinion in print, the adventurers must needs convene a special general meeting. After some remains on the setts adjoining the Buller and Basset United Mining Company, we come to Where Basser: This mine has paid, it appears, during the past 12 months 1000i. this next year.

West Frances is, we are told, a small sett, but deemed a property of great promise. Source Wealth Prances is referred to as the great cross-course which has made so much ore, and which, it appears, passes into the Buller and Basset United.—North Basser gain comes into Buller and Basset United.—North Basser and comes into Buller and Basset United.—North Hasser gain comes into Buller and Basset United.—North Hasser gain comes into Buller and Basset United.—North Sasser is laid down with Buller and Basset United.—North Hasser gain comes into Buller and Basset United.—North Hasser is laid down with Buller and Basset United.—North Hasser is laid down with the paper on an early occasion, and endeavour to afford some more material with reference to your correspondent's statements.

N. ENNOR'S REMARKS ON MINING.

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N. ENNOR'S REMARKS ON MINING.

Wite in reply to men of the grade who therein write respecting me. But, with regard to Capt. Wilkin, I am now on my way to visit his mine, when I shall be able to test his remarks; and to "J. H." (Tavistock), I have only to inform him that my list is now awollen far above 100, without including many I have since been solicited to inspect. In remarking further, I can only say, that labour is at all times worthy of its hire, and if your correspondent is anxious to know the mines, on his sending me a 3t. note, I will furnish him with the 100 mines, with their names and for whom inspected. If Mr. Murray is not satisfied as to the correctness of my statement concurring Ritton Castle, I will send him the address of the shareholder who was present, on whom he may call for explanation as to the truth of my information.

Redruth, Dec. 8.

CORNISH MERCHANTS, AND LONDON ADVENTURERS.

CORNISH MERCHANTS, AND LONDON ADVENTURERS.

Sir.,—I have perused with interest the remarks on this subject in your valuable
Journal, and would ask, when a merchant has supplied a mine with materials at cash
prices for six or twelve months, or even a longer period, and cannot get payment
through the purser—who tells him that his accounts are entered into the cost-book,
and audited at the regular time, but there being so many shareholders not having
paid their calls (which, by the way, is too often the case, much to the detriment of
legitimate mining), there remain no funds in hand with which to pay him—pray how
is he to procure h.s money but by prosecuting the defaulting shareholders?

Your correspondent, "Alpha," intimates that a shareholder, after be has paid bis
cells, may be called upon to pay liabilities to the amount of \$50,000t\$. It, therefore,
certainly behoves every shareholder, at the bi-monthly meeting, to get all the liabilities entered into the cost-book, and see that they are properly dischargade. There
would then be no danger whatever of a bona fide shareholder, who has paid his calls,
being compelled to pay merchants' bills, or any other liability, they having been all
paid, and which should be attended to by all mining companies. A MINE AGENY.

CORNIGH MERCHANTS.

CORNISH MERCHANTS, AND LONDON ADVENTURERS.

CORNISH MERCHANTS, AND LONDON ADVENTURERS.

Sin,—In your Journal of the 2d instant your correspondent, "Alpha," makes such grievous and unfounded charges against the merchants of Cornwall, that I am surprised none of them are up and doing; probably the cause is, they may think such assertion would not meet with credence from any one. But I am of different onjinoir, no one can say the amount of prejudice against Cornish mining and haletter ingight produce. Being an adventurer in several Cornish mining and haletter ingight produce. Being an adventurer in several Cornish mining for minary years been actively engaged in mining (though not a be "rapacity of the merchants." I do not believe that the merchant for courty in England content themselves with I do not believe that the merchant for courty in England content themselves with I do not be the several down and the several cornwall; and not only this, but their credits are obliged to be extended over such lengthened periods as no other merchants would at all allow. This is brought about too frequently in the following manner:—An abandoned mine (knacked bal) is caught up by some London sharebroker or jobbing purser; its riches trumpeted from one end of England to the other, and amist the excitement a company is formed, red-hot for profits. Of course, they do not object to paying the promoters a good premium for the very valuable property they have sequired—namely, an engine-house without a roof, smiths and carpenters' shops that save been turned into a stable or cow-house, and an old deed of a mine that was stopped for its poverty. Operations are commenced, and the adventurers old that as soon as the water is out copper or tin, as the case may be, will be raised that soon a discovery is, made, not of minoral, but of a scarcity of the at hy which in a few months is followed by a scarcity of each to carry on the mine of the profits o Sis,—In your Journal of the 2d instant your correspondent, "Alpha," makes such prievous and unfounded charges against the merchants of Cornwall, that I am sur-

ESGAIR MWYN MINING COMPANY.

ESGAIR MWYN MINING COMPANY.

Sign.—I perceive that the directors of this company, incorporated under the 7th and 8th Vic., e. 110, propose to issue nearly 2000 original shares, of 2t. each, at a discount of 50 per cent. I am not so conversant with the law of the subject to enable me to decide at the moment as to the legality of this desperate step, under any circumstances; but as I paid 2t. per share for those I unfortunately hold, it appears to me at least incompany should have the power or the temerity thus to depreciate the value of the stock of their shareholders. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to enquire, through the medium of your Journal, to what purpose this money, if raised, is to be applied I take it for granted there are no debts to discharge, as none have been set forth in the printed periodical reports or statements of accounts which I have received of the company's affairs as a shareholder. If there are any outstanding liabilities, I think it desirable that the shareholders should, for their own protection, know the extent at the last general meeting, held on the 6th July last, and still remain unliquidated, the directors should be held personally responsible for them, assursing, as I am compelled to 0, that the customary clauses of the Deed of Settlement, providing for a full disclosure and report of all liabilities at each half-yearly meeting, have not been compiled with. I suggest these enquiries for the benefit of the general body of the proprietors. It is far better, for the interest of all concerned, that doubts should be made apparent; at all events, investigation can do no harm, and at this juncture may prove generally useful.—Dec. 11.

MINING IN THE LINARES DISTRICT.

Dollows, by its contrast with Devon Consols, does not appear from the workings half a century since to bear upon the point at issue. What is the one doing at the present moment, and what the other?" "Comparisons are odious," more especially when not fairly made.

others, in some instances from your columns; but we have this bit of information, which, I presume, will be answered by those concerned:—"This sett was, through, by the set of the proposed measure should be made approach was surprised to faith, surreptitiously withheld from the East Wheal Crofty shareholders,"
Terror and Wheal Again the contrast of the con

AVE MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

Sin,—The temperate remarks of your correspondent, "Verax," deserve a reply I may letter of the 24th Nov., I ventured to assert that the antious desire of the committee of investigation was to do strict justice to all. Noting and the committee in the committee of investigation was to do strict justice to all. Noting and the committee is the wish of the committee, individually and collectively, to do that which is right, in the most comprehensive acceptation of the term; but, Sir, your correspondent should be aware that affairs so complicated as are those of the Ave Maria necessarily occupy a considerable time. These complications have already axed the patients of the committee, as well as those of "Verax," nevertheless, we have a duty to perform—a duty from which is believe the committee will not be any proference at the hands it can only be obstained by hearting all sides of the question; and, Sir, I may here remark that, so far from the directively and the part of tong received any proference at the hands of the committee, a considerable part of tong received any proference at the hands of the committee, a considerable part of tong received any proference at the hands of the direction, or whatever amount of prejudice may exist, we should not be any of the committee." If any individual has their friends. I am now speaking of "the committee," if any individual has their friends. I am now speaking of "the committee," and the prejudice may exist, we should not be affect the committee, of which, however, mises a breach of confidence be committed somewhere, they can know little; nor do I object to their offering suggestions or advice calculated to assist in the object the committee have in view. On the contrary, such advice will be most generously received, and, as far as practicable, acted upon. It is surely a matter of exercite part of the committee where have a contrary to the object to their offering suggestions or advice calculated to assist in order that we man all access

THE AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sin,—Will you permit me to avail massif of your columns, to address to the share-holders of the Agua Fria Gold Mining Company a few observations relative to the report presented to them at the annual meeting on Friday last? That report was not issued till the very moment of meeting, when the shareholders present had each a copy put into their hands as they entered the roam. What use, I sak, as far as investigation at the meeting is concerned, is a statement of accounts rendered at such a moment? Few people are inclined extemporarily to question the propriety of a statement deliberately put forth by persons in whom they have confidence; and let a man be ever so prompt at criticism, what time was there to give attention to the usual introductory remarks of the chairman, and, at the same time, examine the accounts, in the short half-hour that the meeting incomplet? Persons I know applied for a copy of the report several days previous to the meeting. The answer was that it could not be published till the day of meeting, the presumed object of which delay was to give opportunity to embody in it the latest news from the mines. Now, Sir, Just request any of your readers who may happen to be interested in the matter to take that report in their hands, and look at the sustement of accounts there set forth and, I ask, is there anything there printed that might not have been published many weeks ago? I will not complain of not one word appearing relative to the last despendence of Mr. Attwood, announcing a considerable consignment of gold received only the day before, though that fact might easily have been printed, if not is the body of the report, in an appendix. But I do say that he report ought to have noticed all those consignments of gold which have for the last four months been received by each formight's in an appendix. But I do say that he report ought to have noticed all those consignments of gold which have for the last four months been received by each formight, to the exten

the statement gives the yield of gold only from the month of March to the lâth July Jast, utterly ignoring all the subsequent regularly increasing remittances up to the very day of meeting.

It may be, I believe has been, urged in excuse for the omission, that we have not yet received from California an account of the working expenses to a date later than the 13th July; and as those working expenses wil have to be set off against the remittances of gold, it was not proper to insert the latter in that account. No doubt the working expenses must be allowed for, but we may fairly infer that the gold that has been regularly pouring in for some months just is in a great measure the result of the improvement and development of the mine, the expenses of which for a twelve-month last past forms such a prominent figure in the accounts. But why ignore the fact of the positive arrival of so much gold? If that fact could not, according to the strict rules of accountants, be set forth in the belance-sheet, surely there might have been some werbal mention in the report of a fact which goes more to the root of the matter than all the vague calculations and excuses with which we have been so long wearded. Surely, I say, there ought to have been some mention made of this all-important fact, and the true statement of our fin neces not be left to transpire only, as it did, in answer to a causal question put by a sl srebolder. The report will be read and atted upon by scores of people, who will know nothing of what transpired at the meeting. I fayself am utterly at a loss to assign any conceivable motive for this strange omission. Did the directors fear, if it got to the knowledge of the shareholders that there was an amount of each actually in hand that might be applicable to a considerable dividend, they might ineist upon having it at ones in that shape, instead of reserving it, as in pradence they ought, for the further development of their properietary repose in the gontlemen to whom they have committed the imangement of their

QUARTZ ROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

QUARTZ ROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Siz.,—The following is a copy of the plan to be proposed on Monday, the 18th, at the meeting, by the directors, which, after giving at length, I shall proceed to offer smother, which I consider preferable, and most feasible. The conclusion I come to as, that the first is wholly impracticable; and, indeed, I am quite sure that not even 60001., or a fourth of the sum, will be taken up by the shareholders and public. That 20,0000, be raised by loan on debenture—with no liability—to secure repayment of which sum a mortgage on the company's real estate, property, machinery, plant, mines, and effects of every kind at Maxwell's Greek, Mariposa Cousty, California, together with all improvements, extensions, and additions thereto to be here-informance, shall be given to trustees on behalf of holders of such debentures. That such debentures shall be issued on the following conditions:—

1. That out of the nett profits of the company's operations such debentures shall bear primarily interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum.

2. That after nayment of the aforessed interest of 10 per cent, a sum not exceeding 30000, per annum, in the discretion of the shareholders at a general meeting, shall be set axide out of the nett profits for reserve, redemption of debentures, or other purposes.

purposes.

A That after payment of the 10 per cent. secured to the debenture holders, and the reservation of such sum as the shareholders at a general meeting shall determine to set apart, not exceeding the 30001. aforesaid, then that all the remaining surplus profits shall form a dividend, and be divided rateably on the share capital of the company, as well as the debenture stock, now created.

4. That dividends shall be declared and payable out of profits, at the least twice in a care was as a second of the company.

4. That dividends shall be declared and payable out of profits, at the least twice in every year.

5. That the holders of such debentures, or any of them, shall have the option of converting their ebentures into shares of the company, at a discount of 25 per cent., or 13s. for each 1s share, at any time within three years from the date of creation.

6. That the company shall at any time after the expiration of three years from date of loan, have power to redeem and purchase the whole or part of such debentures as shall not have been converted under the powers aforesaid, on paying to the holders thereof a bonus of 30 per cent., or 30s. for every 1s subscribed.

7. That the mortgage deed shall contain all necessary powers for the protection of the debenture holders, and shall provide that in case the company shall fall to pay any interest out of profits on debentures for three years, and shall make default in payament of such debentures and interest, after it months notice requiring payment thereof, then the mortgage shall be foreclosed, and the property, machinery, plant, mines, and all improvements and additions made thereto, shall become the absolute property of the debenture proprietors shall be entitled to nominate at least two directors of the board of the Quartz Rock Company.

9. That in the event of three-fourths of the sum of 20,0001, not being taken up and paid on within one month from the time proseribed for payment, then that the portion paid up shall be returned to the subscribers thereof forthwith, without deduction. The debentures are to be issued in amounts of 51 and upwards. Were the whole

The debentures are to be issued in amounts of 51 and upwards. Were the whole in amounts of 51 and upwards. Were the whole amount forthcoming, it would render the present shares totally valueless. I opposed a similar project in the Veraguas Company, as I foresaw no end of bickerings between the original shareholders and the debenture holders. I should now recommend the present company to be dissolved, and a new one formed, under the title of the Mary Harrison Gould Quarts Exck Mining Company. That each of the present shareholders be entitled to one of the new shares on payment of 1, per share, in two calls, one to be paid on or before the lat January, and the other one or before the lat January, and the other one or before the lat Alder-That the new serip he not delivered till the payment of the second call. That Alder-

man Carter be requested to continue his services as chairman, and that his three colleagues he selected from the shareholders at large. Some people may be surprised at my recommendation of the worthy alderman, but justice compels me to state, that whilst all his brother directors absented themselves, he came forward manfully, and hore alone the brust of my attack. There can be no doubt that more than 12,000 abares were bought on the Stock Exchange, out of the funds of the company for the purpose of rigging the market—a wearser that example to the highly condemned on principle; out it is not fair to hay the laimse wholly on the absorbers of Alderman Carter. I think every one cought to put his shoulders to the wheel, and by "a leng pull, a strong pull, and a yull alloyether," device some means to carry on the concern, as I consider it would be a great folly, after the large sum already expended, to abandon it. Let bygoues be bygones, and, sow the worst is known, meet the affair boddy. If the company is wound up, it is very questionable if there would be any assets to divide, whereas by a little perseverance and a small additional outley, some of the capital already sains may possibly be recovered.

Dec. 11.

RATEWAY AND COMPERCIAL CAZELYS

QUARTZ ROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

QUARTZ ROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Siz,—As a large shareholder in this company, I am naturally anxious it should be justly blazened forth to the world that it will be a sound, well-conducted mine, comprising in its management directors of commercial experience and integrity, and a mining staff, second to none in California. We all know our present unfortunate position has been caused by the deception practised in California (Teannot exactly, axonerate the directors on that score from all blame; there should have been a stricter surviellance). The mines are well known to be equal to the Agua Fria, and, if fairly conducted, no doubt will prove equally as successful. Mr. Phillips, who has made his report on the property, is not in the least prone to exagerate, but rather the dontrary. The report is highly favourable, and his ability and honesty in proving mines cannot for one moment be disputed. It, therefore, behoves every shareholder to attend the meeting on Monday, the 18th inst., at the London Tavern, and give his senistance in developing so valuable a property, and purpling its management of all impurities, wherever existing, and make aure, before taking up the debentures, the deceptions hitherto practised cannot coour again. I have great confidence in the chairman and directors (I do not say they are infallible), and feel certain sothing would give them greater pleasure than that their conduct in the management of our affairs should undergo the most searching investigation, and that the Quartz Rock Company should maintain a high position in the mining world, and prove a profitable channel for the investment of capital. I shorerly trust every shareholder attending the meeting will firmly decide for himself, and not allow a magement of our affairs should undergo the most searching investigation, and that the parenosider in the company should maintain a high position in the mining world, and prove a profitable channel for the investment of capital. I shorerly trust every shareholder attending the meeting will fi

WATER COMPANIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Sin,—Will you be kind enough to insert the annexed circular: the subject ennected with water companies in California presents a field for investment in conderable advance of the general information of the day, and the only one emanant from California which can be at the present period attended with satisfactory resulconnected with the large scale of investment.

P. Capall, Jun Quartibury, Mariposa County, California, Oct. 20.

Quartibury, Mariposa County, California, Oct. 20.

(CIRCULAR.)

Sis.—I beg reference to a communication, transmitted per this mail, to the address of the hon. members of the Stock Exchange, on the subject of water companies in California, with a view of having a committee of enquiry appointed to investigate that subject. The distribution of the various rivers in California, to facilitate the operations of placer and quarts mining, is unquestionably the most comprehensive and tangible method of rapidly realising the large amount of gold which exists in the Californian mines, and opens up an entirely new field for the profitable investment of over ten millions sterling. I trust, therefore, that you will assist in disposing of the subject forthwith. Water companies pay from 5 to 10 per cent. per month on their first introduction. It is only through the medium of water companies that large capitals can be trought to bear productively on the gold basiness in California. Your commands will be at all times attended to with pleasure.

Mining Agent, and Agent for the Quartzburg Water Company.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA-ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF TIN.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA—ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF TIN.

Siz,—Having seen the following paragraph in the Melbourne Argus, May 26, 1894, I should feel obliged if you would insert it in your valuable Journal:—
"Some months ago we noticed the discovery of the at the Australian Alps, about 250 miles from Melbourne. A company was formed to work the mine, but through some mismanagement it was dissolved. In July last about 18 tons of the ore were brought to Melbourne, of which a portion was amelted, and both ore and metal were shipped to London. The quantity discovered is believed to be very considerable indeed."

After seeing this in the Argus paper, and knowing of no other company for the ores than the Ovens Mining Company, and concluding that they must have meant that, I say that the above statement is one complete faisehood from the beginning to the end. In the first place, the company only began to search in July last (1833), and there was never any mining carried on (what I call mining), only exploring for a short time with a few hands. Neither were any tim orse ever smelted, or shipped for London, belonging to the company. The company was dissolved in March last, not being able to obtain a lease of land for surface diggings. They would not search for lodes, and it was considered by the late Governor that it was too great a monopoly to grant them the land in the manner they wanted, as it would interfere with the diggers. As for the tin ores sent home, they were what Mr. Terry bought of the diggers, varying in price from 254. to 304, per ton in its rough state, on the apot where it was raised. But I still consider that very rich lodes exist in that locality, and that gold and the orewill be found in great abandance, if worked for in a mining-like manner; but no discovery has yet been made, except in the surface soit. Savers Bayers, Melbourne, May 28.

Late Managing Agent for the Ovens Mining Company.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINES.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINES.

Sir.,—Having held a large number of shares in this concoction for two years, purchased at 15s. premium. I am happy to find 3s. per share is to be returned; and it appears to me I am indebted to Mr. Guedalla for this miserable pittance—part of which I consider myself in duty bound to present to that gentleman in payment of his expenses and trouble, and hope others interested may think as I de; for I believe no division of the moneys held by this company would have been made if Mr. Guedalla had not attended the meeting. May I ask when we are likely to get it? If directors are paid so handsomely for squandering shareholders' money, I wish to know what is due to shareholders who interest themselves, and save something out of the wrock? The niggardliness, and want of energy on the part of shareholders generally, has increased our misfortunes, and given directors confidence that they can still carry on with impunity. Our losses have been great; but why make them greater by supineness, and withholding support from those who have the integrity and ability necessary to make the best of our disastrous position? If some energetic measures are not soon taken, we shall be robbed of every signence. I am beginning to entertain very unfavourable opinions of the British merchant, based upon their quostionable proceedings, not only in gold mines, but many other public companies. If the Editor of the Times condemns a whole profession for one persecuted subaltern, I wonder what his opinion of the British merchant is, after the late exposure? In gold mines, I should think he would say they had decidedly degenerated; I know I think so.—Norwood, Dec. 14.

THE SAPETY-FUSE AND MP P. SYMONS

THE SAFETY-FUSE, AND MR. R. SYMONS.

THE SAFETY-FUSE, AND MR. R. SYMONS.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 2d inst., I read the ungenerous letter of Mr. R., Symons, respecting the quality of Mr. Brunton's safety-fuse, and should have solicited your attention to the subject last week, were it not that I expected others would have done so. Although, in your Journal of the 9th inst., Mr. Heath so generously and appropriately replied to this extraordinary production, yet from this immediate neighbourhood I find that no one has attempted to confute the allegations therein contained, probably from the fact that every one here, who is at all connected with mining operations, is well aware that Mr. Brunton's safety-fuse bas too firmly and universally established its own reputation to be affected either by the praise or censure of the writer. Since I have been a reader of the Mining Journal, I do not remember having seen in its columns any remarks so uncalled for and unkind. I have no personal knowledge of Mr. Brunton, but of his safety-fuse I have. Mr. Symons says that Mr. Brunton's safety-fuse "did not receive honourable mention" at the Exhibition of 1851. For the accuracy or inaccuracy of this statement I cannot vouch, not being at that time in England, but was then an importer of safety-fuse in Chili, whither that of Mr. Brunton has been sent me, exposed to the vicisaltudes of climate during a four months' ovyage, packed simply in barrels, instead of, as is usual for exportation, being put into the cases, and where it not only received "honourable mention," but obtained also an extensive sale, and of which, together with that of Mesers. Bickford and Co., and of Mesers. Lanyon and Hocking, I never heard a complaint.—Truro, Dec. 13.

Tion of, the chairman; and yet he asserts that he had nothing to do with November, 1858. Surely-his recollection must have taken have of about active himself and the adventurers. I here insert an extract of letters for insure the contract of the tors for himself, and the adventurers. I here insert an extract of letters for himself, and but for this chould not have written, or noticed the report set of mind the substitution of the letters of the letters of the letters of the letters of the product of the product of the place, barry abovely, for Monday morning, as I mean to make a wide, shallow, these bills wester, at Galway, with respect to the pool; the reason featend embankment was in order to have a large extent of area slong the morning to with narrow the nord along the place marked by me, " for him to the conduct the feet is, he had all to do with them.

STEAM SUPERSEDED BY AIR.

Sin.—Having discovered a simple method of applying air on my to the propulsion of vessels, incompitives, and engines of every distribution and purifying mines, I heroty invite ongineers and part the engines at work, at 7, John's-lane, Leith, and 2 promise that satisfied before going away that air is a far more powerful and its chan steam. By the plan in question no air cheefs notestary, between Der. 14.

PROGRESS OF INVENTION-ENGINES OF WARFARE,

PROGRESS OF INVENTION—ENGINES OF WARFARE.

Sis,—Yours is a scientific Journal, therefore will the more readily join me is expression of surprise, that we, combatting against comparatively a barbarous sale should have so little resource to art in our warfare with them. Now, Sir, in the celebrated Battle of Inkermann, which was son by sheer hard fighting, and whe from disparity of numbers, we ought to have lost, if their advance had been dispered a quarter of an hour later, or the enemy had spread his columns, and deploy more to the left, I fear all our brave fellows' indomitable courage would have been on avail: if we to one is too great odds to expect from any act of men. Now, is when the news reached England, and our crippled state was the theme of we brouge. I wrote to the Minister of War, stating that I had a model of an engine, warfare that would make one man do the work in firing of twenty men in line, we trace and and celerity of motion, discharging 25,000 musket or rife halls in one ske that in about 12 days this force could be sent out to the Crimea. To this offer it excived no nanwer. I then wrote to the Ordnance: again no notice was taken of a letter. This you can only conceive possible by knowing that the screw propeller quired 20 years' application before Government would adopt it, and now nothing; will serve. But what will be the harrowing feelings of those brave fellows in the properties of the properties. Such dois will be a mortification to all.—Grescenor-square, Dec. 14.

This Inventor.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

RED DRAGON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, King-sirehospside, on Wednesday, the 18th inst.,—Mr. Thomas Sarrus in the chair.
The notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last (which were sea, meed), were read. The following statement of accounts was then submitted:— The

1854, Nov. 13. Balance in favour of the mine at this date Dec. 9. Capital account—Calls received on 1765 shares, at 1/, per sh. Calls received on 2315 shares, at 1s. per sh.	1765 116	0	
Total	£3085		•
1854, Dec. 13. Mine cost, from November, 1853, to November, 1854 Rent secount for one year	£1480 200		
,, Machine account—Paid Messrs. Perkes and Co. for gold crushing machine	1050	-	0
Assaying account—Paid for quicksilver	230	n	0
Advertising account Petty expenses	40 65	1	4
Balance in favour of the mine at this date	65	10	-
Total	£3083	17	9

THE ARUNDELL COPPER MINE (NEAR ASRBURTON).

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London offices, on Thursday. The statement of accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 4121. 9a. 6d. and it appeared of the calls made within the year, amounting to 3727. 12s. 6d., the whole amount, less 314.17s. 6d., had been paid up. Excepting the cost-sheet for the current month, there were no debta, or liabilities, connected with the mine.

-	me mo	20.000	interes mere no deores or recommend commercial manufacture			
1854.	Sept. Oct.	14. 11. 16. 30.	Arundell Opper Mine—Statement of Accounts. of July cost sheet August cost, as per book. September cost, as per book One year's rent of sett to Michaelmas October cost, as per book Mr. Matthews, engineer, for superintending erection of engine November cost, as per book	£ 58 171 168 40 235	13 13 0 6	1 10 6 0 0 6 9
			Balance	£1330	9	-
1854.	Sept.	7.	Balance of last account Balance of first call Ditto of second ditto	E 5 49 67	225	6 0
			Third call of 2s. 6d. on 9927 shares £1240 17 6 Less calls unpaid on 255 shares 31 17 6=	1209	6	0
Land open tological			Total	£1330		7

A copy of the report of Capt. Wm. Thomas, the agent at the mine, wh in, shows the present state of the workings:—

for exportation, being put into this cases, and where it not only received "honourable mention," but obtained also an extensive sale, and of which, together with the most of Mesers. Blekford and Co., and of Mesers. Lanyon and Hocking, I never heard a complaint.—Truop, Bec. 13.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

Siz.—I find, at the half-yearly general mesting, held on the 4th inst., in Dublin, that in the report of the directors some reference was made to the late manager; he that in the report of the directors one reference was made to the late manager; he that in the report of the directors one reference was made to the late manager; he that in the report of the directors one reference was made to the late manager; he that in the report of the directors one reference was made to the late manager; he that is the report of the directors one reference was made to men.

It is true that advances were made to men who had been driving and elearing adite, stoping poor ground, and doing undry works, as Dr. Brady very properly explained.

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The Mr. ficulty winter one d

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about the depth of 32 ms. a lode, now known by the name of the new lode, was intersected, anderlying acusti, which continued in the shaft to the present hottom; it is 12 it. with composed of enjed, peach, quarts, prim, and yellow copper are, altogether very promother. In the 25 fm. here a cross-couch has been driven nearth 2 fms., and intersected to got and killar, containing black evide and native copper. The cross-cut it continued to the state of capital side is the part of the state of the s

SUE RIVER COPPER AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF

SUE RIVER COPPER AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at their offices, in Lime-street, on Tuesday, to consider a proposition of the directors to dissolve the company, to convert the residue of the company's property into cash, and divide the surplus among the shareholders.

Mr. H. M. Krassing in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors was submitted, which stated that the company but been formed for working the Sue River property, on which considerable indications of mineral wealth presented themselves, and, as a preliminary step, they had engaged Capt. Hollow and a staff of English miners, as well as availing themselves of the services of Mr. Henwood, in whose still and judgment they placed the utmost reliance. His very discouraging report was submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting in May last, when it was resolved that, unless some more hopeful prospects were developed in the course of operations resonmended by Mr. Henwood, the directors should take into consideration what course it would be best to adopt. With much regret they informed the would arise from further operations, and the moment they came to this conclusion that determined to put a stop to all further expenditure: they, therefore, discharged Capt. Hollow and the miners, and instructed their agents to convert all stores and malerials into money, which had been done. A wish having been expressed by a number of large shareholders that the capital should be embarked in some other mining operations, the directors had enquired into the merits of several propositions made to them, but in no instance was any one of sufficient promise to warrant them in recommending its adoption. No expense had been insurred in these investigations that these antoward results had not arisen from any want of attention their part to the interests of the company. They did this with extreme regret, although they felt with astisfaction that these univariates the

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The third annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held on the 5th inst.

Mr. Clay in the chair.

The third annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held on the 5th inst., Mr. Vian (the secretary) read the report of the directors, which stated that at Grass Valley the erection of the steam-engine, and the buildings for the new mill at Gold Hill, was accomplished, and the steam got up by the 27th Aug., but owing to the difficulties in obtaining skilled workmen, and the unusual severity of the following winter, it was not until the 23d of Peb. that crushing began: since that period various difficulties have impeded, and occasionally suspended, the working of the mill. Many important alterations and improvements have been effected, the cost of which not only exhausted Mr. Hepburn's available means, but necessitated his raising accompanied by statements and calculations of so favourable a nature, that the board of directors, in full reliance, both on his own, and Mr. Attwood's zeal and ability, did not hesitate, on their own personal responsibility, to raise a sum of 5000/L, by which means the check to the operations was removed, and the company relieved from the mistate, on their own personal responsibility, to raise a sum of 5000/L, by which means the check to the operations was removed, and the company relieved from the astisfactory increase over file expenditure, and the directors, wishing to keep the astisfactory increase over file expenditure, and the directors, wishing to keep the astisfactory increase over the expenditure, and the directors, wishing to keep the astisfactory increase over the expenditure, and the directors, wishing to keep the astisfactory increase over the expenditure, and the directors, wishing to keep the astisfactory increase over the expenditure, and the directors, wishing to keep the astisfactory increase over the expenditure, and the directors, wishing to keep the astisfactory increase over the expenditure, and the directors were larger in amount, in proportion to the time, than any that had praviously been received; and the directors have reason which induce them to exp

Agus Fria, to report on this property, as well as the original decision to believe that and though his report has not yet arrived, the directors have reason to believe that it will be very favourable.

The accounts of receipts and expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, showed—Receipts on shares, intercet, profit and loss, and sale of gold to September, 1853, 77, 974. 16s. 9d.; on forfeited shares, 804; in part re-payment of general average on ship Vizer, 3004; on dividends on investments to July, 298. 13s. 4d.; on sale of gold (Gold Hill) produce from March, 1854, to July 13, 1876. 13s. 4d.; on sales of gold (Agua Fria) produce from March, 1854, to July 13, 1876. 2s. 5d.; loan account in California, 3630; less bills payable drawn in partificulation of the above, 2106, 10s. 2d. – 1520; 9s. 10d.; balance of accounts, 1630; 7s. 8d.; total, 88, 021; 3s. 4d. Expenditure as per account to September, 1833, 34, 3814. 18s. 7d.; expenditure in England, 3034; 18s. 5d.; expenditure in California; working expenses of Gold Hill Mine from July, 1853, to June, 1854, 9524; 2s. 4d.; improvement and development of mines at ditto, 8776; 8s., 14d.; expenses of mines at Agua Pria, 8928; 13s.; salaries, 1947; 9s. 6d.; travelling expenses, 1827, 4s. 5tore ship, 372; 14s. 7d.; insurance, 1007. discount and commission, 7834; 10s. 6d.; balance, 1947; 7s. 6d.; total, 85,021; 3s. 4d.

The Charman observed, that in the way of facts be had southing to add to the statements contained in the document just read. It had been debated at the board, whether it would not be better to hold the meeting of that day merely proforms, and adjourn the business putil they had something more definite to communicate; but as that course might be misunderstood, it was thought better to to postpone the business of the present annual meeting. Having great confidence in the reports of their officers at the mine, the directors had looked forward anxiously for the speedy realises.

hat course might be misunderstood, it was thought setted not to postpone the outshass of the present annual meeting. Having great confidence in the reports of their officers at the mine, the directors had looked forward auxiously for the speedy realisation of the hopes they had been from the first led to form of the prospects of the company. Upon some points, it is true, they were doubtful:—1. Whether the supply of auriferous quarity was as represented—viz., so abundant as to be practically without limit.—2. Whether it could be reduced, and the gold extracted and sent to market, at the moderate price they had been told; and 3. This had been the greatest doubt of all, whether machinery could be procured equal to the crushing of 100 to 150 tons every day of the hardest quarts in the world; and, if procured, that it would last the true of the procured representation of the strength of

ter had been received from Mr. Attwood, dated 50th October, stating generally that the yield centinued to be favourable and the prospects good.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question by a charcholder, stated that the total amount of sold received this year up to the end of October was 3476 case, valued at 11,366. The Charaman observed, that the cost of working the quarts under water level at Gold Hill was, in round numbers, from \$9/\$\$ to \$11, and the yield about \$21, which would leave a profit of from \$60s, to 45s, or 46s, per ton.

Mr. CLIVE (a director) said, that the total amount of gold received from the Grass Valley Mine was 2558 cas., of which 1367 cas, were included in the present report; and from the Agua Fria Mine 917 cas, of which 433 cas, were included in the threport. Thus, about 1760 cas, more had been received since the date to which the statement of accounts was made up.

A SH ARRIGOLDER considered the explanation just given very satisfactory, and placed a much more favourable complexion upon the property than the report uself did.

Mr. CLIVE stated, that the value of the gold varied from 34.5s, to 34, 10s, per os. To the end of August the mines had been worked at a loss; in September the receipts balanced the charges; and in October there had been a decided profit, the yield being about 100 cas. more than in the previous menth.

The report having been unanimously adopted, the directors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday, for the pur-pose of receiving the report of Mr. Gower, on his visit to the company's mines at Marmato and Santa Ana, and to adopt such measures as may be expedient on the ition signed by a competent number of shareholders.

Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair.

Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair.

The Secretary having red the notice convening the meeting,
Mr. Richardson put in a protest against Mr. Powles occuping the chair, upon the
ground that he was owner of the Purima Mine, and disqualified, under the 7th and
8th Vic., cap. 10, sec. 29.

The Chairman having received the protest,
Mr. Markes (the solicitor to the company) said there was no legal objection to Mr.

Mr. Markes (the solicitor to the company) and there was no segar objection to Powles occupying the chair.

Mr. Richardson: Well, let the protest be entered.

The Chardson, in explanation, observed, that it was not until many months after the company was in operation that he ever heard of the Purima Mines. He has hoped that the interval that had elapsed since the last meeting would have cause the feeling of irritation to subside, and that they would simply meet for one object-the interest of the company. He would now proceed to read the report of Mr. Gower The chalirman then read a very able and elaborate report from Mr. Gower, of white the subjoined is an abstract:

the interest of the company. He would now proceed to read the report of Mr. Gower. The chairman then read a very able and elaborate report from Mr. Gower. The chairman then read a very able and elaborate report from Mr. Gower, of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

Mr. Gower arrived at Santa Ana on the 17th of Aug., and occupied himself daily in visiting every part of the company's establishment, in company with the active and intelligent superintendent, Mr. Johnson. It was gratifying to find that a great and decided improvement had taken place in the ores that were then being raised from the Santa Ana Mine. they were extremely rich: some of the buckets as they came out of the mine averaging nearly 640 oz. of fine silver per ton. These ores were principally obtained from the north side of the dead ground, or "horse," which has been worked through in the 90. There is every appearance that a supply of the present valuable ore will be continued while sinking at Illingworth's shaft, from the 90 to the 100, an opinion which he found fully confirmed on his second visit, on the 22d of October. There were, however, several things to be done to complete the delopment of the resources of the establishment. Mr. Gower brought with him a few specimens of ore, which he pleked from the heap raised as it came from the 90. On one piece, when broken, a small particle of gold was discovered, the first, he was assured, ever before sees from the Santa Ana Mine. The late sinking of Illingsworth's shaft to the 100 bears out the opinion expressed by all parties on the spot who have known the mine for years past, and studied its character, that the deeper it is worked the richer the lode will become. On the whole, he left santa Ana with a strong impression of the great capabilities of the establishment to produce in time large results to the company, and serviced at this conclusion from his two visits to the mine, and from conversation held with parties on the spot, all of them practical men. Of the management of this establishment,

that gentleman for any further information, and he reto certain to be apply to give it.

Mr. Gowen, in answer to questions, stated that the report proved the profit on the working; and during the time he was there they had no rain. He had no doubt but the stream washings would pay the whole expenses of the mine.

Mr. Rourn said it really seemed to him, from the statement made, that the Purima Mines were likely to turn out the very best of the three; but, although that might be the case, it was worthy of consideration whether additional capital should not be raised, in order that the ordinary dividends might be paid upon the other portion of the property.

the property.

The Branch and agreed that the suggestion was a valuable one, and that they ought to increase the capital to the extent of 25,0001., which might be done by the issue of preference shares, upon such terms as would induce the existing shareholders to be them.

by increase shares, upon such terms as would induce the existing preference shares, upon such terms as would induce the existing take them up.

Mr. Gowen said, with regard to the Purima Mines, there was a good dividend upon the present working, and if they spent about 2000/, more, he was satisfied the profits would be more than doubled.

Mr. Rowens boped that, if necessary, they would raise 40,000/, instead of 25,000/, to enable them to have sufficient capital to start properly.

After a very lengthened discussion, during which the adoption of Mr. Gower's report was pressed; but, at the earnest-solicitation of the chairman, the resolution withdrawn, and it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting until the 27th inst. It was also resolved unanimously, that Mr. Ward he requested to resume his seat at the board of management.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The looks in it in 130 fan. level, cast of Field's engine-shaft, is worth for copper or 2000. per fam. The lode in No. 1 whan, sinking under the 150 cast of this shaft, is worth for copper or 2000. per fam. The lode in No. 2 winn, sinking under the lovel, east of this risht, is worth for copper or 2000. per fam. The cast of this risht, is worth for copper or 2000. per fam. The cast of this risht, is worth for copper or 2000. per fam. The cast of the lovel is the lovel report. The tributers for the month are 6 men, at the average tribute of 28. 3d. in 11.—M. WHITE: Dec. 9.

ALTARINO CONNOLS.—The lode in the west end, in the 20 fan. level, is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and goesan, producing tin, but at present not rish; the only will be composed of spar and goesan, producing tin, but at present not rish; the only will call the plat.—R. REVECUDE: Dec. 11.

BALLESWIDDEN UNITED.—We have put our 14-in. plunger-lift to work, and forked the water. I have seen the wines 1 spoke of in my last report; the lode is a kindly one, but time would not allow me to break the work and sample 11: you will have it in my next. I have a to so pich to sax men, a Daw shaft, at 15 in 11. on Monday I shall set several more pitches on tribute work. The month before last we worked our ground by the fathom, but it would not answer, because there was the consume in so sonik, just selent, and incur its cont ever you. We shall now have no mote trouble with water at the engine-shaft, and consume isses onsik, last selent, and incur its context of the work and best for the mine. We shall now have no mote trouble with water at the engine-shaft, and consume isses onsik, last selent, and incur its context of the consumeration of the context of the con

pretty good lode to commence upon. The tributers are working much as usual.—J. ROAGH: Dec. 13.

BRYN-Y-FEDWEN.—The 26 fm. level, on Cae Conroy lode, has been driven west of the shaft in the past month 1 fm. 2 ft.; the lode in the present end of this level is about 3 ft. wide, producing about 14 cvts. of ore per fm. This level has now passed over 6 fms. 4 ft. in length of orey ground at this place. The winze sinking from the surface, on the south lode, has been sunk 2 fms., and is now down 9 fms. below the surface; the lode in the winze is about 3 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore. We expect the lode to improve as we go deeper in this place, we are not deep enough as yet for the buring ground. The driving of the 29 fm. level, on the south lode, has been suspended for the present for want of aft, until we get a communication from the surface, which I hope we shall be able to accomplish in about two months from this time. The rise over the back of the 29 fm. level against the winze sinking from the surface, on the south lode, has been put up 1 fm. 4 ft.; the lode at this point is about 3 ft. wide, producing from 12 to 14 cvts. of ore per fathom. The deep adit level; on the south lode, has been extended 2 fms. 2 ft. further west; the lode in this level is about 4 ft. wide, pielding from 10 to 12 cvts. of ore per fm. We are pushing on the different bargains underground with all possible speed, and laying open the lodes as conomically as possible.—Dec. 12.

BUTTERDON.—The eastings are being brought on the mine to-day, and the lift will be dropped for thith. In the 30, north end, the lode is 8 inches wide, of a very kindly appearance, composed of can and a little ore. We are still cross-cutting cast in this level, in mineralised ground.—W. Jansan; J. Cocx. Dec. 12.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The ground in the cross-cut to the Zion lode continues

to herease the capital to the extent of 25,000, which might be done by the issue of Mr. Govers said, with regard to the Purina Rines, there was a good dividend upon Mr. Govers as the with the content of the purina Rines, there was a good dividend upon Mr. Govers as the with a state of the purina Rines, there was a good dividend upon Mr. Howard the content of the content of the purina Rines and the content of the purina Rines and the purina Rines and the content of the purina Rines and the content of the purina Rines and the purina Rines Rines and Rines Ri

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CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebiskin, the lode in the engine-shaft is about 15 in. wide, producing some good stones of lead. The lode in the 55 west end is 9 in. wide, producing saving work, but not to value; the rise in the back of the 55 west is producing saving work, but not to value; the rise in the back of the 55 west is producing saving work, but not to value; the rise in the back of the 55 west is producing saving works. of lead per fm. The lode in the back of the 45 west are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 45 west are worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 56 not the mil is still disordered; the western, or main part, is producing a little saving work, but not to value; the lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth from 2 to 3 cwts, of lead per fm. The lode in the sump-winze is 15 in. wide, producing about ½ tots of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level, north of the sump-winze, are worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The south stopes are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The south stopes are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 46 south end is 9 in. wide, looking more healthy, being composed of quarts, prian, flookan, and mundic, with spots of lead throughout.—A. Down; J. Trawin: Dec. 9.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 96 fathom level west will turn out about ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level west shoat 2½ feet wide, orey throughout. The lode in the water drained from the south part of the lode, and coming from the present end to mild the fathous the saving should be seen all the water drained from the south part of the lode, and coming from the present end is mixed throughout with small branches of rich looking ore, with large streams of water. I think we shall prove the north part of the lode next week, if we have water to work the wheel.—W. Nilli. Dec. 9.

Since the last report was written the water has increased very much in driving through the lode, and not sufficient to work the engine. The men have are progressing satisfa

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—On Monday last we cut a large stream of water in the orth cross-cut, which was thought to have been issuing from the lode. I expected, if this time to have seen something of the lode, but the water is somewhat lessened, and no appearance of any lode yet, but it must be near at hand. Since my last letter here has been a very hard, troublesome har of ground in this end, but we are again brough it, and the ground is good. There is no alteration in the engine-shalt or outh cross-cut.—Dec. 13.

through it, and the ground is good. There is no alteration in the engine-shaft or south cross-cut.—Dec. 13.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have resumed sinking Hitchins's shaft below the 85 fm, level. We have no material improvement in the 35 cast; the lode is still producing stones of grey ore, and malleable occasionally. We are getting on with Homersham's shaft as fast as we possibly can: I am stry to say the ground is very heavy and troublesome.—W. METHERELL: Dec. 14.

FEE DONALD.—The end driving west on the Antimony lode is much improved since last report, and is composed of spar and carbonate of lime, with some spots of lead. We have commenced sinking in the bottom of this level; the lode is 2ft. wide. over 11 to 10 flead ore per fm., and has a very promising appearance. The level triving west on the lode, south of the Antimony lode, is very much disordered by a small branch crossing the end; it is unproductive at present. The lode in the level, oing east, is worth from 3 to 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and has a very promising peparance; the ground is rather hard for breaking, but the ore will pay the cost. Level, driving west on the Smiddy lode, appears to be getting into profitable ground, eing 10 fms. under the former workings, worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm., is lode has a northern underlay, 2 ft. 6 in. in 1 fm. We are driving on the north art of this lode, expecting another to intersect very shortly. I consider the prosects of this mine very promising for speedy returns with a very moderate outlay.—

EXPARTH.—The deep adit level at Ralth Dea is now extended short 76 fm.

part of this lode, expecting another to intersect very shorty. I consider the prospects of this mine very promising for speedy returns with a very moderate outlay.—

J. MUFFETT: Dec. 9.

FOXPATH.—The deep adit level at Raith Des is now extended about 70 fms. west of the cross-cut. The lode in the end at present is from 9 to 10 ft. wide, composed principally of soft spar, with branches of blende and spots of lead ore throughout, looking very promising. The lode in the stopes west of shaft, below the shallow workings at Raith Dee, is without much alteration since last report, being full 3 yards wide, and yielding about 8 to 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and 1 ton of blende. The lode in the 12, going west of the engine-shaft, at Gwaith Goch, is still very large, being more than the breadth of the end.—5 ft. wide, but poor for lead; consequently we have put those men to stope in the back of the same level, about 4 fms. behind the end, where the lode is 34-iding about 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitch in the bottom of the ceep adit at this place is yielding about the same quantity. The ground in the cross-cut suit is become a little more wet within the last week, which is a great indication that we are near cutting the first or Nant Glass lode. The deep adit level, going east of the cross-cut, at Foxpath, is within 50 fms. of the boundary; the lode in the same is from 3 to 4 feet wide—unproductive. The tribute pitch in the back of this level, 40 fathoms behind the end, is turning out some tolerably good work, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit level, going west from Daniel's cross-cut, on Daniel's Mine, is 6 ft, wide, composed of spar, with branches of blende and spots of white lead, but not to value. We have now op-sed on this lode will average for this distance 2 yards wide, but nothing has been met with to pay at any price. We have dispensed with six of our tutwork men—viz., two from Ralth Dee deep level west. two from the 12 at Gwaith Goch, and two f

down.—W. Ramsder: Dec. 12.

GAWTON UNITED.—We found in forking the mine below the 24 fathom level that the water had brought away the flookian part of the lode all through the shaft, which must of necessity be repaired, and the stuff cleared, before we can commence fiving; it will, however, be accomplished in a few days.—H. Hozawill, J. Mitchell, and the stuff without some other means of keeping the water. I have put six men to drive ieross-cut south to cut the wheel-pit lode, and three men to clear out ground for the obs-pit. The smith is getting on as fast as possible with the rods. All our other operations are as last reported.

GREAT CAMBREAN MANNEY.

across-cut south to cut the wheel-pit lode, and three men to ciear out ground for the bob-pit. The smith is getting on as fast as possible with the rods. All our other operations are as last reported.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—The manager, in his report this week, says:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and beg to inform you that Mr. John Farry forwarded to me the suggestion recommended by Capt. Crass on the 7th inst., which was carried out in the following manner:—Our setting day was on the 9th inst. The stope on No. 3 lode. above the winze, was set to four men, at 33. 7s. per fm. The stope in the bottom of No. 4 level, to take away the lead, is taken by four men, at 33. 5s. per fathom. The bottom stope on No. 6 lode is set to four men, at 44. per fm. The second stope on No. 6 lode by four men, at 44. per fm.; and three labourers drawing staff and water. We have not yet got the No. 6 new onen cut. In the absence of any other instructions, I should strongly recommend that, on the open cut, No. 5 lode, we should drive the present level from unrace a distance of 6 or 7 fms. The number of hands employed on surface work this week is 21.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—There is no change to notice in the 72 east. The lode in the 72 west is increasing in size, and yields good stones of one. The lode in the 60 west is worth for ore about 91. per fathom. The lode in the stopes over this level is worth for ore 144, per fathom. The lode in the 45 east has a little improved. There is no important change in the cross-cut in the 72, at the engine-shaft. We expect to put the crusher to work on Friday next.—G. RIGKARD: Dec. 13.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 15 east has a little improved. There is no important change in the cross-cut in the 72, at the engine-shaft. We expect to put the crusher to work on Friday next.—G. RIGKARD: Dec. 13.

GREAT WHEAL ALPEED.—The lode in the 145 west is worth 1004, per fathom; the lode in the 187 east is worth 124, per fathom. The lode in th

s without alteration since my last.—T. Rumanus: Dec. 13.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—We have cut down all the water from the stope at the bottom of the 40, cast from new shaft, in which we have a splendid lode o tad, from 1 to 2 feet wide, and we are breaking ore pretty fast. The shaft is still ard, but we are spetting it down as fast as possible. At kienworthy's the lode in that is sproiducing good stones of lead. I cannot name any particular sitteration in ur tutwork throughout the mine. The tributers are getting fair wages in their pitches—J. Roomes. 2 bec. 12.

—J. Rooens: Dec. 12.

HAVON AND HENFLWCH.—We have driven south 9 ft. in the 10 fm. level in the hard part of the lode. This part of the lode is very hard, with branches of spar and gossas, with blende, and very much spotted with copper ore; but we are not through the lode yet. This part of the lode is looking very well, but I think weare fact deep caugh yet. I have one man driving the 10 fm. level west from the engine shuft on the soft part of the lode, in order to prove the lode further west, also to take up as much of the water as possible in that level. We have driven 2 fms., and have got a great quantity of water already. By taking up the water in a cistern in this level, it will be a great advantage in sinking again. We shall be able to sink with a smaller lift.—J. Sandens.

makier lift.—J. Sanders.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 we have been driving by the side of the lode during the past week; the end is very wet, and the lode appears to be increasing in size. The Zise and stopes in the back of this level, which is about 8 fathoms behind the end, is producing some very good work for copper ore. The two stopes in the back of the 30 are still giving good returns. The lode in the 20 east has improved in the past week both in size and quality, worth 3 tons of ore per fath, and the ground very favourable. In the stopes in back of this level the lode is 18 in, wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The eastern shaften have been engaged in cutting plain the 30, and cutting down ground to take the eastern water aeroes the shaft; we hope to complete this next week, and shall then commence sinking below the 30. The river is still too high to allow us to lay the foundation of the wheel-pit; we have lime and aand, and a good supply of granite on the ground.—J. Krenzer: J. Richards: Dec. 9.

HELYELLYN.—The lode in the forehead has greatly improved during the week;

HELVELLYN.—The lode in the forehead has greatly improved during the week; it will turn out 1 ton of copper per fin.—black coxide and copper pyrite; the with of the lode is from i foot to 18 inches, highly mineralised, with a good hanging wall. A quantity of water issues from the breast, and there is every probability of the lode is improving, as otherwise a cross-string or feeder dropping into the lode, on the south side, in my opinion, has made the ore. The stope in the back of the level in now in and the meas work well. I have got agood substantial smithy built, and another half-day will be a great convenience and complete; and if the weather permit, as soon as the carpenter has done his work, I soon as the carpenter has done his work as the first has a first dark the foot has the soon

end, a very short time will place this mine in a paying state.—J. Prake: Dec. 6.

HENNOCK.—In the adit end, driving north from Palk's engine-shaft, the lode still maintains its regular size, the whole of the end being carried in the lode; it is composed of barytes, gossan, jack, and mundle, with soft quartx and sprigs of lead, a more promising lode cannot be seen in either of the adjoining mines. We are making good progress towards this end in the adit level driving south from southwest shaft, but have not yet reached the lode. The lode in the 13, south from southwest shaft, but have not yet reached the lode. The lode in the 30 is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, with every appearance of getting larger, composed of soft sugar spar and prian, letting out an increased quantity of water. The engine with all other machinery is working first-rate.—H. RICKARD: Dec. II.

HILL BRIDGE CONSULS.—The ground in Street's shaft is getting softer; we have this last week intersected some veins of spar, spotted with copper, dipping towards the lode. The ground in Wheal Jewell shaft is without any all cration sides my last; the lode is from 6 to 7 feet wide; it is, doubtless, as splendld kooking a lode as 1 ever asw opened in that district, at such a shallow depth.—J. Stanoo.

HINGSTON DOWN.—The lode in Morris's shaft is 6 ft. wide, and will yield about

the lode. The ground in Wheal Jewell shaft is without any all cration since my last; the lode is from 6 to 7 feet wide; it is, doubtless, as splendid looking a lode as I ever saw opened in that district, at such a shallow depth.—J. SPAROO.

HINGSTON DOWN.—The lode in Morris's shaft is 6 ft. wide, and will yield shout 12 tons of ore per fathom, for the length of the shaft, 12 feet; this shaft is now below the 75 fm level 3 fathoms bout 6 feet wide, and will yield, for the length of the winze, 9 feet, 9 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 fm. level, driving east, is 5 feet wide, and will yield 8 ton a force per fathom. The lode in the 75 fm. level, driving east, is 5 feet wide, and will yield 8 ton a force per fathom. There is no alteration. In the 65 fm. level, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration to report in the 35 fm. level, are to 12 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration to report in the 35 fm. level, are to 12 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration to report in the 35 fm. level, are to 12 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration to report in the 35 fm. level, are to 12 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration to report in the 35 fm. level, are to 12 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration to report in the 35 fm. level, are to 12 tons of the 12 tons of

our pitwork become as in, even in a large in with pitwork, is working well.—J. CLEMO.

KELLY BRAY.—Kelly Bray shaft is sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 80 fathom level. The lode in the shaft is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, mundle, peach, and spets of rellow copper ore, the ground favourable for sinking. We calculate to complete the lift to the 90 fm. level by the end of the present month. The lode in the 80 fm. level east is 2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundle, blende, and stones of copper ore. The iribute pitches in the back of the 80 fm. level estil continue to yield fair quantities of ore, and the men carning fair wages in their respective tributes. The lode in the 70 end east is 1 \(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, much discordered, composed of quartz, mundle, capel, interapersed with copper ore. We have three tribute pitches wrought on in the back of the 70 fm. level, two men in each, at 13s. 4d. in 14; these tribute pitches are in whole ground, where we might reasonably expect an improvement.—Thomas Wootcock; Silas James: Dec. 11.

KILRAINE.—The 8 fm. level is driven east 8 fms. 3 ft.; the lode in the last 2 fms will yield 1 \(\frac{1}{2} \) to of lead ore and about \(\frac{1}{2} \) to of blende per fm.; this level is driving by six men, at 54. los, per fm. We intend to begin dressing as soon as we can get materials for the purpose. The masons are getting on very well with building the bolier-house, and everything is progressing satisfactorily.—E. Rogens: Dec. 11.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—The sinking of Jessle's engine-shaft is com-

by is men, at \$4.10s, per fm. We intend to begin dressing as soon as we can me materials for the purpose. The masons are getting on very well with building the boiler-house, and everything is progressing satisfactorily.—E. Rookner: Dec. 11.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—The sinking of Jossie's engine-shaft is completed to the 50 fm. level, in the bottom of which preparations are being made to intersect the lode by a cross-cut north with all possible dispatch. In the 40 fm. level, east of shaft, the north part of the lode, being carried 18 inches wide, is producing kindly stones of copper ore; the same level, west of shaft, on the north side of the lode, is without change since last report. In the rise in the back of the 36 fm. level west the lode is yielding stones of lead ore. The tribute pitches in the bottom of the 30, west of shaft, at 5s. in 11., is not set. We have at the surface a parcel of good quality lead, computed 14 tons, prepared for sampling, which will shortly be offered for sale.—Dec. 1.

— We are driving the cross-cut from the bottom of Jessie's shaft towards the lode as fast as possible. In the 40 fm. level west we have taken down a piece of the lode, and find it to be much improved from where we cut through it to the winze, and at present producing good stones of copper ore, with large slabs of mundie, and some little white prian. The 40 cast is looking much the same as in last report. The tributers have weighed of 6 tons 13 cwts. of lead ore from their last take below the 30 fm. level.—Dec. 11.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, the ground secure. In the 30, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, 1 foot of which is saving work; in the same level west the lode is 3 feet wide, not quite so good as when last reported on, but the indications lead us to expect an improvement shortly. There is no change in the 20 or 10 fathom levels, driving south by the flookan, since last week; the ground continues sparry, which delays us. From the improvement in the ba

LYDFORD CONSOLS. - The lode in Richards's engine-shaft is 6 feet wide

amply pay for working.—H. Tromas: Dec. 12.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode in Richards's engine-shaft is 6 feet wide, compose of quartz, prian, and flookan, the whole being impregnated with fine-grain lead ore, and some good stones of lead, altogether one of the finest lodes I ever saw; and all that I have ever said (and I have said a good deal) about it will, I hope, be fully realised. No saving work as yet. There will not be much alteration till Wednesday, as we have to drop, put in timber, &c.; but I will write before theu, if anything new occurs.—J. Richards: Dec. 10.

MERLLYN.—We have this day got through into some old deads, in driving the 26 fm. level north from the black shaft. We have met with a level quite straight, and within a few inches of the one driven from the black shaft; whether this is a level driven from Bryon Ferriod, or not, I cannot tell; the foul air, or carbonic acid, came out very strong, so that I could not go in to examine it. Some of our pitches are looking rather better than they have been. We have plenty of water for washing the ore. I have this day sampled 16 tons of lead ore for sale to-morrow; and I have 54 tons of calamine now waiting for a vessel at Dee Bank Wharf, ready for shipping.—W. Ramsnex: Dec. 12.

MICHELL.—We have nearly completed the foundation for our engine and bollerhouse, and expect to have the masons at work before the end of this week. We are now driving the level upon the north and south lode. In the 29 im. level the lode is teet wide, composed of gossan, lack, and carbonate of lime, with a rib of lead ore 13 in. wide. The pitches in the back of this level are not looking quite so well as when last reported. The lode has taken a throw a few fect to the west; the ground appears to be coming regular again, and we have a course, or rib, of lead ore 2 in. wide. We have commenced upon a new west look, running west from the north and south lode, and from its present appearance is looking well.—W. Ramsnex: Dec. 14.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 62 east is 2 feet wide, spotte

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 62 cast is 2 feet wide, spotted with ore, though not rich; the stopes in the back of this level are poor at present. The lnen are removed both from this place and the and, and are now trying what can be done in sinking the winne below this level, where the water is quick; every exertion will, however, be made to sink it by manual labour. The stopes in the back of the 32 cast are at present worth 91, per fm. The stopes in the back of the 42 cast are worth 81, per fm.; the pitch in the back of this level is poor, nevertheless the men are working well, in hopes of meeting with something better. In the winne below the adit in the castern hill, we have sunk through the slide; the branch which we now have produces occasional stones of ore, and no doubt will lead to the counterpart of the lode.—Thomas BENNETTS: Dec. 13.

MOSTUN.—In the 10 fm. level we have a fine lode 3 feet wide component of are.

BENNETTS: Dec. 13.

MOSTYN.—In the 10 fm. level we have a fine lode 3 feet wide, composed of earbonate of lime and elay, with gossan intermixed, yet unproductive of lead ore; but
it is a very promising lode. In the 20 fm. level we have a fine lode 16 inches wide,
composed of gossan and elay, and producing good stones of lead ore in the gossan;
this lode is looking promising for lead. Although we are 20 fms. deep, we are quite
dry this wet weaths. In the 30 fm. level the pitch is about the same as last reported,
averaging from 2½ to 3 in. wide of lead ore.—W. RAMBUN: Dec. 12.

MOUNTERS BAY CONSULS.—The engine, their is now sunk 3% fathoms under the

MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 8½ fathoms under the 25 fm. level; ground still favourable for sinking. There is no alteration in either cross-cut to mention; our average driving in cach is 4½ feet per week. The south lode is about 2 feet wide, and is improved for tin. We have this week broken stones from it worth 5½, per barrow. The north lode is in two branches, which, I think, in driving a few feet further cast will unite, and cause an improvement in the lode.—
J. RIGHARDS: Dec. 13.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—In the Eystumtean deep afit east the lode is 4-ft, wide, with a slight mixture of ers. In the 4ft, east of Penrhiw, the lode is looking well, with much water issuing from the present end, and yielding \(\frac{1}{2} \) for of ore ser fm.; the winze above the lode will yield \(\frac{1}{2} \) for of ore per fathon. In the 26 east the lode will yield \(\frac{1}{2} \) for of ore per fm. The water is not as yet in.—M. Barbarr.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the bottom of the 90 maintains its size, but it is not rish; there is, however, a pipe of ore gone down in one part, therefore we have fixed men to rise in the 100 towards it, and thus speedily and effectually prove the value of the lode. The western bottom pitches are not looking quite so well as they were, but the back pitches are improved. At the East North Downs, Tam gird to say we have completed the second dam in a very attractory manner, but the work was done with the utmost difficulty. The lavel through which the materials were conveyed being so small, and the distance from the shaft so great, that the ari became too foul for two men to live in the place at the same time; nevertheless, determination and perseverance accomplished the object. We have cleared up the winner in the bottom of the 20, the lode in which is a feet wide, consisting of quartz spotted with are. The western end, however, is more productive, and we have this day set a pitch to four men, to stope the vestern end, at 9s. in 1f. I must, however, express my dombt about doing much in this level during the winter, as the surface water has already covered the bottom of the winge. In the 10 rise, east of Bennett's cross-course, failode to be improved. I doubt not but that a valuable deposit of ore exists between this point and the County cross-course. The men previously engaged at Bennett's chaft have been employed in assisting the masons about the dam during the week, but they will resume their former work on Monday. The quantity of ore we shall ample next week from North Dow

but they will resume their former wors on monday. The quantity of ore we shall sample next week from North Downs and East North Downs, together with the correct products of the parcels, shall be forwarded to Mr. Nicholson in due course.—John Prince: Dec. 9.

NORTH SORTRIDGE.—The lobby is progressing with all possible speed; I hope this catting will be finished by Saturday evening, when we shall begin to drive the adit end to intersect the lode and let down the water, where we intend sinking a shaft. We have also costeaned further couth in the sett, and have cut another east and west lode; this lode is about 18 inches wide, composed of gossan, quarts, capal, prian, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore.—Dec. 13.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—In the 112 fm. level, driving west of the new shaft, the lode is worth 404, per fm. In the slips in level the lode is worth 504, per fm. In the 52 fm level the lode is worth 704, per fm. In the size in the back of the 52 fm. level the lode is worth 704, per fm. In the size in the back of the 52 fm. level the lode is worth 704, per fm. In the size in the back of the 52 fm. level, in consequence of the water and foul air; in the present bottom the lode is worth 704, per fm. To-day we set another wings to sink further west. The lode in Grace's shaft is 18 in. wide, producing black and yellow copper ore throughout. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.—Thomas Glanville: Dec. 8.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—The rise in the back of the 130 fm, level west, on Reeve's lode, is worth about 34, per fm. The lode in the 90 west, on the morth part of fixeves's, produces saving work. The winze sinking below the 90 west, on the south part of ditto, is worth 30 per fm. The appearances of the mine, on the whole, are very cheering. Our next sale will be an improvement on the last, the particulars of which will be sent at the account.—J. Vivia: Dec. 9.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Murchison's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 32 fm. level, and is progressing favourably. In the 52, driving west

The ground in the 20 fm. level cross-cut to the cupper lodics is improving a little for driving. The lead lode by the side of this level is large and promising, being composed of hornspar, prisan, and quarts, with good stones of silver-lead ore in it.—W. B. COLLOM.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The sinking of the engine-shaft is without alteration since our last; the branch is a little larger, and has a kindly appearance. The stopes throughout the mine are without any material alteration since last reported on. The lode in the bottom of the 27 fathom level is producing good ore. At Wheal Thomas, the lode in the end is small at present, still producing a quantity of mundle, and has a very promising appearance. Everything underground, as well as our surface operations, are still progressing satisfactorily.—K. Verman, S. Krastr. Dec. 15.

OOLA.—Since my last report we have been engaged in collaring up the engine-shaft, and preparing it for the engine. I have sent off our first sampling of lead ors to Limerick, whence it will be shipped in a few days, and I have no doubt, as soon as the engine is erected, we shall be enabled to make regular monthly sales of both lead and copper ores. We have cleared out 20 fathoms of the adit, on the eastern part of the mine, which is full of greens, and rich stones of copper ore.—Jakes Richards: Dec. 13.

ORSEDD.—We have commenced driving our level from the bottom of the engine-shaft in the 50 fm. level; the ground is very hard, and the lode very close at present, in the 40 fm. level, going south-east, we have met with a cross vesi that has entirely taken away the lode in the end of the level; the pitch in the bock of this level is producing good ore. We are now driving a small cross-cut in the 30 fm. level; south-east on Merllyn lode, we have met with a joint, crossing the lode nearly at right langles; it is about 10 in wide, composed of such with good lamps of lead ore. We have sunk a winze in the bottom of this level, and are now about 2 fms. deep; this lode is producing good lead. I

DELBRIDGE: Dec. 13.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—Pembroke: The 90 fathom level, east from Carlyon's shaft, the lode in this end has changed its underlay from north to south, since which it has become small and poor. The 50 fm. level, east from Hunter's shaft, we are still driving south, and have not as yet cut any lode. In the rise in the back of the 30 fm. level, east from Clark's shaft, we have been dessuing the lode during the past week, so that there is no change since last report.—East Crinnis: At the whim-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. die—saving work for copper ore. At the engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 122 fathom level west, on the main lode, produces 2 tons of copper ore fm.; here the appearance of the lode is a little improved since last week. The stopes in the back of the above level will produce 3½ tons per fm. There is no material alteration in any other of our levels; the parties employed have been dressing during the past week. In the tribute department we are looking much as a usual. Our sampling for this month will not be equal to the last, in consequence of a searcity of girls to dress the ores.—Wm. Arkikan: Dec. 12.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 20 cast is 18 in, wide, nearly all saving

ores.—WM. ANNEAR: Dec. 12.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 20 east is 18 in, wide, nearly all saving work for jack and lead; this has improved within the last week. The lode in the 10 east is about 6 in, wide, and poor. The lode in the adit end is about 1 ft. wide, producing jack, flookan, and spar. We have sunk the western winze down within about 5 fms. from the bottom of the 20; we find the lode in the bottom of the winze is small, and rather unproductive, so we have set a pare of men to rise from the 20, in order

of fms. from the bottom of the 20; we find the lode in the bottom of the winze is small, and rather unproductive, so we have set a pare of men to rise from the 20, in order to get a communication through as quickly as possible; this will ventilate the place, and enable us to stope away the ore at this point with greater dispatch, and at the same time we shall ascertain whether the run of ore continues in depth or not. We consider we have about 500′, worth discovered here, that will be available for stoping as soon as the communication is made from the 20, which will be done in the course of about ten days. Since last report we have dressed about ½ ton of lead, 1 ton of copper, and 30 tons of jack. We have recently greatly improved the dressing-floors, so that we can dress with greater speed and easy cost.—J. Dalk; J. Edwards.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now down to the 90 fm, level; the ground is good; the lode is 10 in. wide, and looking havourable. We shall be able to give more information in the course of a few days. In the 80 fm, level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 3 certs. of orce per fm; in the same level north the ground is not so favourable; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing from 3 to 4 certs, of orce per fm. In the 74 fm, level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 4 certs. of orce per fm; in the same level north the ground is moderate; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 4 certs. of orce per fm. in the same level north the ground is moderate; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 4 certs. of orce per fm. In the 80 fm, level south we shall communicate with the 80, north of the sump-shaft, immediately. In the 80 fm, level north the ground is moderate; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing good, the lode is 20 in. Wide producing good stones of orc.—S. MITCHELL: Dougle, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing good work; the lode is 10 in. wide producing good work; the lode in the cross-cut west. The 28 fm, level north is producing good work; the

PEN-Y-G mined then purpose stop purposed of erel the loc urface read PERRAN RORRIN

sort is shaft, and taken do is very a present is driven is level are factorily sort if the sort is sort in the sort is sort in the sort in sout level. I hope to end, driving topes u lode in lipowed of winze is nicate w junction ing oper month, SOUT We hop this tim SOUT

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mont the g that ing o time

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PENAY GELLL.—I have been through the whole of the workings-to-day, and examined them earsfully. In the 10 fm, level we have got through into eid deads; a purpose stopping this level.—In the 16 fm, level east we have a fine lode, 2% ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and lead, and producing good lead ove; in the west retire the lode is poor, and unproductive. We have a few tens of lead ore upon the surface ready for dreasing.—W. RAMSHEES: Duc. 12.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine—shart is now sunk 4 fms. 3 feet below the 50 fm. level and is still progressing as well as can be expected. The 50 west has been cirrent since has report 5 feet; the 10de is 2% feet wide, yielding very good stones of fm. The wings situaing from the 40 to the 50 has stance last report been sunk 7-feet; the 10de is 16 inches wide, worth about 40s, per fathem. The cross-cut north, in the has been driven this least week 5 feet. No change to speak of.—Frances Gerenay; James Richardon; Dec. 12.

Sour BINGTON.—Harrison's lode in the deep adit level, driving cast, is 3 ft. wide,

what been driven this hast week's Jost. No change to speak of.—Frances Guernary (Just Richandra): Dec. 12.

ROBRINGTON.—Harrisco's lode in the deep adit level, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, meligially composed of carbonate of lime and sulphats of baryies, and will yield hout 5 owts. Of lead ore per fm. In the deep level cross-cut we have intersected below to fining pritance. This branch we suppose to be a part of Harrisco's lottle. We shall continue the cross-cut such, with an expectation of cutting the principal price of the sumplode before long. The seath lode in the middle level, driving east, is 1 ft. riding north to cut Taylor's lode, is entering into a more congenial strais for level, and during the past week is has passed through a branch, thickly impregnated with about 4 cuts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the middle level, on the south lode, will yield about 5 cuts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the middle level, on the south lode, will yield about 4 cuts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the level, on the south lode, will yield about 5 cuts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the level, on the south lode, will yield about 5 cuts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the level, on the south lode, will yield about 5 cuts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the level, on the south lode, will yield about 5 cuts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the level, on per long the perfect of the supplies of the su

and carried and present the back of the middle level, on the south lode, will yield and will yield about 4 cards, of ore per fin. The stopes in the back of this level, on the same lode, will yield about 4 cards, of ore per fin. The stopes in the back of this level, on the same lode, will yield about 4 cards, of ore per fin. The tream is budly engaged in arting barytas to Weishpool, so as to hild the contract with Mr. Feate as quickly as possible—J. Taxton; 17 Manzorur; Dec. 18.

BOUND HILL—The lode in the 36 fa. level, driving north, is 2 fest wise, of a good of the stope of the per decease of the stope of th

cross-course. In the adit level driving west on the north lode, and west of the new north shaft, the lode is 1/6 feet wide, producing some good stones of ore.—Dec. 13.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—During the last three or four days we have been busy fixing our plunger-lift at Dowson's shaft. Our tin ground looks well on an average.—R. H. WILLIAMS: Dec. 9.—(The last monthly sale of nickel and cobalt ores, sold last week, realised 556. 12s. 2d.)

SWANPOOL.—We have a dealded improvement in the 70 fm. level west; the lode is 4 ft. wide, a good bunch of ore; in the sustern end the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing very good work. The lode in the 60 fm. level west has not been taken down since last reported, but from the appearance of the ground about it, I have no hesitation in saying that it will prove productive, and have ordered it to be taken down in a few days. The lose in the rise above this 50 is disordered at present, but is still producing good saving work. The lode in the winze sinking under the 40 east is very large, and a good course of ore; we hope to communicate this with the rise above the 50 within a month, when we shall ventilate all the bottom levels. The lode in the rise above the 60 fm. level is 4f. wide, a very good course of ore. We are now up 9 fms. above the 83, and have had a good course of ore all that distance. In the new shaft we are now down from 8 to 9 fms., and expect to communicate with the above rise within a fortnight, through which we shall ventilate the whole of the eastern part of the mine, draw up the ore, and save a great deal of expense in wheeling the ore through bad levels, which will be a great advantage in further prosecuting the ome through and levels, which will be a great deal of expense in wheeling the ore through and levels, which will be a great deal of expense in wheeling the ore through and levels, which will be a free and we have the distance. In the mine. The drawing-engine will be set to work in a few days. The dressing department is fully supplied with work, and the mine

partment is fully supplied with work, and the mine improving in value daily. I would recommend, from the appearance of the 70 fm. level, that the engine-shaft should be sunk deeper at once.—J. Rookes: Dec. 9.

TAMAR MARIA.—No change here as yet; 3 ft. have been driven since my last.—J. Hopes: Dec. 12.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 end, no lode has been taken down since the late inspection by Capts. Rubens and Foot, of the South Tamar Mines. The same may be said of the 205 end. In the 190 end the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, prian, and ore of good quality. In the 150 end the lode is 6 in. wide—rich work. In the 160 end the lode is 7 the 150 end the lode is 8 feet wide, composed of capel, prian, and over, of ore per fm. The 145 end is much the same as it has been for some time past. The pitches in the back of the 160 fm. level have failed within the last few days, but, notwithstanding, I believe we shall have a good sampling for this month. At the North Mine, the 110 fm. level is driven north from the shaft 1½ fm.; the ground continues to be composed of white kills, and keeps its regular course—that is, rising north-west, and dipping south-cast. Finding this to be the true bearing of the ground, I have a better opinion of the North Mine than 1 had some little time since, whem the ground appeared to be otherwise inclined to dip.—J. Straaux.

The SIDE.—The mine at Providence is now of late looking better than ever I saw it before, and if the adventurers can but have patience a low months longer, they will surely be parity rewarded for their outlay and persverance.—Dec. 5.

The vein in the 20 fm. level east is now looking better than I have seen it for some fathoms past, bearing a rib of solid ore towards the back, about 4 in. wide; it appears to be inclined to make a change for the better. We are also getting some very nice bowse work from the back of the level at Metal Band : one man and three boys have broken more than 8 we

JOAUPH COLLON: Dec. 8.

THOMAS'S UNITED.—We have not been able to do anything in the rise in the 60 east for the last three days, the water being in, owing to the wet weather we experienced in the past week; I am glad to state, however, that the men have resumed their work to-day. In the stopes in the back of this level, west of chain winze, the the lode if 3 feet wide, yielding 7 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes in the hack of the 60, west of Lloyd's winze, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding about 7 cwts. Per fathom. In the stopes cast of said winze the lode is 2% feet wide, producing from 7 to 8 cwts, per fathom. In the 40 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, we have met

with a slide, which has disordered the lode, making it more unfavourable in app snee than heretofore. In the stopes in the back of the 40, east of air shaft, the t' 3 fect whe, and worth 12 cwts. per fathom.—A. WATERS.

with a slide, which has disordered the lode, making it more unfavourable in appearance than heretofore. In the stopes in the back of the 40, east of air slaaft, the lode if 3 feet wide, and worth 12 cwts per fathom. A. Watersh.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow lode in Martin's cast shaft, sinking below the 152 fm. iceel, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 13. per fm. In the 152 fm. level, driving cast of the same shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 12. per fm. The ctopes formerly reported in the back of the 142 fm. level are now being worked on tribute. In the winse sinking below the 132 fm. level are now being worked on tribute. In the winse sinking below the 132 fm. level are now being worked on tribute. In the winse sinking the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 3½ per fm. Chapple's lode in the la2 fm. level, driving west of downright shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 34, per fm. In the 130, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 54, per fm. In the 130, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12. per fm. In the 120 fm. level, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, but poor. At North Thacroft, the lode in 120 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, worth 14. per fm. In the 120, driving sest of the same shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. In the 120, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. In the 120, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. In the winse sinking below this level the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, worth 141. per fm. in the winse sinking below this level the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, worth 141. per fm. In the winse sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64. per fm. In the winse sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64. per fm. In the winse sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64. per fm. In the winse sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64. per fm. In the winse sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64. per fm. In the winse sin

pearance. All being well, we shall get Jenkyn's engine-shaft down to the adit level by the end of next week, when we shall commence cutting a plat, and driving a cross-cut to the lode, which I suppose will take us a month to do; we shall then begin to raise tin.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—I have nothing particular to report on this week. The shaftmen are working well: they are sinking in good ground, and are earning wages. The engineers are busily engaged in fixing the engine, but as they are not progressing so fast as we could wish, more hands will be employed forthwith. The masons have sione but little, in consequence of the heavy rains which have fallen almost every day in the week. I trust, however, that in the ensuing week much more work will be done.—J. Pauron: Dec. 9.

TRELOWETH.—At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 80 fm. level, the lode will yield 5 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, will yield 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 90 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is wide, but unproductive. The lode in the 90 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is wide, but unproductive. The lode in the 90 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is wide, but unproductive. The lode in the 90 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is wide, will yield 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, cast of Thomas's winze, will yield 1½ to nee from the winder of the shaft in the end and eopper one a very promising lode indeed to make ore at a deeper level. The ground in the crosscut west is somewhat improved. We have men with some branches crossing the end this week, composed of mundic, aports; white iron, and spotted with lead and copper ore. The air in those levels is very dead. In order to drive them we shall be obliged to put in some air-pipes, the expense of which will not be much. By putting in a trap-door in No. 3 level we can have a good draft.—J. Richards: Due 20.

the adit. We have to-day put the men from the adit to clear east of the shaft, through the Old Gunnis, clear down upon the old bottoms, in order to see what the ground is before the end which is now being driven in the 30 fm. level, and which is 10 fathoms before the end which is now being driven in the 30 fm. level, and which is 10 fathoms below it. The old bottoms have not been seen for the last 50 years.—Dec. 13.

WHEAL CARPENTER (SOUTH SYDEMSAD).—In the 52 fm. level, cast of Bridgman's engine-shaft, the fode is producing stones of copper ore; but we have reason to expect that the main part of the lode is standing on the ooth side of the level, which the menhave head directed to take down. They often written underground, operations are without improvement since and rops. We have about 120 tons of jack, which has been for the control of the country of the countr

And the company of th

west end, the lode is rather disordered by a horse of killas; the cross-cut in this level is without alteration. The end in the 25 fm. level, west of the whim shaft, has insursacted a slide, which has cut the tode quite out. For this slide we hope to have a good lode. The east and west couls on the new lode, in the south-west cross-cut, are just as stated at any ever such son the new lode, in the south-west cross-cut, are just as stated in our last report. We have put two man to drive east on No. 3 does north of the whim shaft, by doing which we shall intersect the cross-cutres which we have in the 40 and 35 fm. levels, and thus open the ground for stoping. We are using zeroy searchon is getting ready the drawing machine, dressing-floors, tram roads, and the new burning-house.—1. January is back in the 12 fm. level, which has been communicated a rise with the winse sinking below the 65 fm. level, which will continue, and fastitute the stoping in the back in the 72 fm. level, which has been commenced, and is preducing excellent west, we intersected a rise house, by where, do re, which, from present appearances, is likely to prove a valuable discovery. We hope to gree 20 tons of rich alver-lead or ready for sampling early in February.—J. Pourser: J. Giobar: Dec. 13.

WHEAL UNITY.—We have no alteration in the mine worthy of particular notice since the last week's report. At present we are not driving the 55 fm. level; the men are employed in rising arainst the 75 fm. level, which we hope to accomplish in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 12 north of the engine-shaft, is 3 fact wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fathom, In the 12 north it is 25, feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, In the 12 north it is 25, feet wide, producing it on of lead per fathom, in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, The 66 fm. level west is much as last reported, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, In the 66 fm. level east, since our los

FOREIGN MINES.

LTEN MINING ASSOCIA	TION.		nated Per Ce		Copper
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Mining Report from 21st October to 7th November.

Raipas.—We have again resumed operations on Labouchers's lode, but are greatly impeded by the water, which continues to percolate through the rock. During one-half this month we were prevented working this part of the mine, and the produce is, in consequence, less than we expected. Unless prevented by any unforcesen differently, we expect the produce for the prevent month to be from 3½ to 4 tons copper.

Old Mine.—The lode in the east level continues about 3 k. wide, with a promising appearance, and yields good stones of ore. During the past week, we have been stoping a few fathoms behind this end, where the lode presents a very promising appearance, and yields very good work. The winze from the acit having now reached the tram-road level, the men are employed driving to meet that level, a distance of about 3 or 4 fms., which we hope to hole in three or four weeks. The silds still follows the western stopes, and although the lode continues large, the produce is rather less, and deteriorated, and we fear, from present appearances, that this silds will give rise to a still greater failing off in this part of the mine; but we are pushing on the tram-road level with all possible speed, and when holed it will enable us to commence working on the ore laid open by the level above, whilet, at the same time, we shall explore the lode more effectually east of the side, where we hope to find an improvement that will enable us to make good the deficiency westward. The water having now set in, prevents us from continuing the usual ore-dressing operations, and, as much of the produce of this lode will be stocked in smalls and picking stuff, the returns hereafter will be rather less than during the summer months.

United Mines.—The lode in Woodfall's level yields stones of ore occasionally, but still irregular. There is no change in the pitches worthy of remark since last report.

Microflet,—The operations at this mine are now confined to the adit level, which we continue to d

PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.—Report for November:—
No. 1 Coffee Mine.—We have recommenced sinking the main shaft by 15 men, in three cores, and two Englishmen, one by day and one by night. The water is very quick just now, but we are doing pretty well, having the new whim at work. The ground, a light blue killas, is very fair for breaking. The water cost was so heavy in the great water sump in the middle level, that I found it necessary to stop the two ends driving east and west: this I much regret, as we should have opened ground much more rapidly, and the eastern end being driven to meet the level coming west from the main shaft will save us a great deal in water cost and haulage. Both these ends are looking uncommonly well, and much improved since I last reported—looking first-rate. I bettered the men's bargain here, the ground being rather harder then expected. Four men were put to rise from the back of the 12 fm. level to the No. 5 winze, at \$16 the vara (71.5s. 5d. the fm.), all cost included. The stope in the shallow level is giving good ore: the ground has required rather more timber than usual. We are driving a cross-cut here, to get at another branch of ore discovered at surface. Benton's winze in this level, sinking to the 12 fm. level, is giving good ore, and the lode very regular. We have put a few men to stope in the shack of the middle level; the lode is not so good as I expected; there is a very good lode going down in the foot of this level. The ends in the No. 5 and middle levels have not improved, and I have taken the men off. In the No. 6 level I am much afraid we have been following a branch instead of the main lode; I shall, however, wait the result of outing the lode in the No. 5 adit before putting out a cross-cut to find it. We have had very heavy and continuous rains lately, which have very much increased the water in the mines. We have finished our stable, house, and werehouse, and are getting up the new cobbing and bucking sheds, and paving the dressing floors. Generally speaking, the PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY .- Report for November :-

spent on the mine.

No. 3 Copper Mine.—The adit is in 122 feet.

No. 12 Lead Mine.—The adit is in 376 feet.

No. 9 Copper Mine.—I have absolutely nothing new to report here; the routing work has been the same as last month. The product has been 600 cwts. of concentrated stuff.—James Mason.

LA FORTUNA MINING COMPANY :-

Lineares, Dec. 5.—Since my last report the rivetters have arrived, and are at their work, completing tools, &c. I trust my next will advise you when we shall get the Canada Isoosa engine to work. Addis's shaft has been sunk 5 warsa 2ft. 4 in. in Nov., and is re-set to reach the water level, to four men, at 240 reals per vara. Judd's shaft is being walled up. At Los Salidos, we have commenced a shaft 150 varsa seat of Morris's engine-shaft, which is in fair ground. The men have retaken to sink 2 varas, at 110 reals per vara. This shaft, we nurpose calling Cologan's. West of Brown's shaft, in the San Enrique pertenencia, we have been cross-cutting above the water level, in order to determine accurately the position, underlie, &c., of the lode, as a guide for a new whim-shaft. In doing this we met with a small arch standing, worth 1½ to no per fun, from which week tracted a few arrobas of good ore, prior to opening into the old workings. I have settled with the masons for the building of the engine-house at Los Solidos, and hope to report good progress in this work. The masons are getting on fairly with the new smelting works. I am looking forward to the working of the engine at Canada Incosa with much pleasure, as I hope that before much time has passed we shall be raising lead from the mine. I beg reference to the annexed stock account. We could not reduce much more the stock of lead ores. We have now delivering at the mine other parcels, and have arranged to take the ores of the Infantas Company, 50 to 70 tons. These parcels will bring us up again into a fair working stock, and we have before us the prospect of the New Linaarea Company's ores, which Capt. Faull has commenced preparing for sale. They will probably have 80 or 90 tons to dispose of.—Henry Thomas.

THE CWMHEISIAN MINING COMPANY .- In the Common Pleas, on Wed-THE CWMMEISIAN MINING COMPANY.—In the Common Pleas, on Wednesday, an action was brought by Mears. Peel and Co., machine makers, at the Sobo Works, Manchester, against Mr. W. Thomas, to recover 681, 14s. 8d., for the price of some machinery supplied to the Cwmbelsian Mining Company, near Dolgelly. The defendant was sought to be made liable, upon the ground that he was a shareholder in the company, and had taken an active part in the management of it. From the statements of counsel, it was shown that the mine was intended to be worked for gold, by means of Berdan's crushing machine, and that the machinery, the price of which was now seed for, was required in order to connect Berdan's machine with some water-power. After the crushing-machines had been in operation for a short time, it was found that the mine could not be successfully worked, and it was abandoned. Various witnesses were called to show the part taken by the defendant in the management of the company, the jury, however, under the direction of his lord-ship, gave a verdict for the defendant, subject to the opinion of the Court.—(The decision in this case involves a quantion of considerable importance to the mining world. rision in this case involves a question of considerable importance to the mining world, which we shall fully comment upon in our next Journal.]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS-(Continued).

• The packet from our Dublin Correspondent only arrived by this morning's post consequently too inte for insertion in our present Journal. The letter from our Bir mingham correspondent has not reached us.

mmignam correspondent has not reached us.

We had prepared some remarks relative to the proceedings in the Exeter Court of
Bankruptcy, in the case of Mr. Prockter, the mining speculator, on which we have
before animadwerted, but are compelled to portpone them. We may, mention, however, that in passing judgment, Mr. Commissioner Bere said he should not consider
he was doing his duty unless he refused altogether to grant the certificate.

(Birmingham).—A description of Mr. Goble's double-action, self-regulativalves, will be found in the Mining Journal of the 4th of June, 1853. A. B." (Birn CWMMEDMAN MINE.—We are obliged to our correspondent for his communicati specing the trial at Guildhall, Peel v. Thomas, but which reached us too lo our present Journal. His remarks on the "flattering (!) position " in whit J. D. Brunton appeared, must, however, be modified; they are too personal.

. * TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarg augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the Minino Jouanal office, 26, Fleet-street,—Price 5s.

Che Mining Market; Brices of Metals, Ores, &r.

METAL MARKET, London, Dec. 15, 1854.

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REMARKS.—Our market continues in the same dull and monotonous state which has characterised it for weeks past, and not until the turn of the year do we anticipate any marked improvement in the general tone of metals. It is very likely that in the early part of the spring there will be some extensive orders put in hand for iron, as the prices of the various qualities are now considerably reduced to what they were a month or six weeks since; and not only is the stock of the raw material light at home, but necessitions to advice a free part of the foreign works also have also have

weeks since; and not only is the stock of the raw material light at home, but according to advices from abroad the foreign markets are also bare, both of pigs and manufactured descriptions. American buyers of rails will doubtless be coming in again by that time.

Copper.—The meeting of smelters took place on last Tuesday as usual, when present prices were considered to be firmly maintained.

IRON.—There is a good feeling with regard to English bar, but the orders given out as yet are not very large, consequently the works are not so busily engaged as makers could wish; nevertheless, they look for more business flowing in after the holidays. Prices are much about the same as last quoted, the last sale having been made at 7t. 12s. 6d. per ton, free on board in Liverpool. Staffordshire is dull, at previous rates. Soctehpigs have scarcely varied more than 6d. per ton the whole week, business being steady, but limited; mixed numbers may now be quoted 67s. to 68s. cash, good merchantable brands, f.o.b. in the Clyde.

Lead.—The market is dull; prices rather easier.

Sprithe.—Our market for this metal has been gradually drooping, caused partly from the decreased demand, and also by parcels being offered at less than current prices, to meet short prompts; to-day there were sellers at 24t. cash.

24. cash.
Tin.—English and foreign are dull, and without change in value.
Tin.-Plates are but in moderate demand.
Steel.—No sales to report.
QUICKSILVER continues quiet. Prices are the same as last quoted.

QUICKSILVER continues quiet. Prices are the same as last quoted.

GLASGOW, DEC. 14.—During the last few days our Pig. iron market has been rather dull, and yesterday it stiffened a little towards the close of business. Mixed numbers are now 58s. to 58s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 69s. 6d.; No. 3, 67s. to 67s. 6d. The exports from Giasgow last week of pig. iron were—Coastwise, 1919 tons; foreign, 396 tons. From Grangemouth—Fig.-iron, 1915 tons, value 5231;; bor, 48 tons, value 5221; wrought, 9 tons, value 16d. At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Hoby, and Co., ironfounders and iron shipbuilders, a state of affairs was presented which showed about 9s. 6d. in the pound, the liabilities about 46,000. A committee of creditors was appointed to see to the execution of an extensive contract for railway chairs, from which the estair is expected to be improved to the extent of 5s. in the pound. The general trade of the city is still without improvement. The subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund in this city now exceed 36,000, towing Liverpool and Manchester far behind.—William Johnston, Metal Merchant.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—The Iron Market is very quiet, with a moderate demand for shipment and consumption. Prices of manufactured have undergone no change during the week. A limited business is doing in Scotch Pigs at declining rates, the market closing heavily at 68s. 6d. per ton seliers. In Tin-Plates there is a fair business, and the same is the case with Lead and Copper.

PARIS.—Our market continues active, but nothing particular has transpired dur-

market closing heavily at 68s, 6d. per ton seliers. In Tin-Plates there is a fair fusioness, and the same is the case with Lead and Copper.

PARIS.—Our market continues active, but nothing particular has transpired during the week; the quotations are about the same. Sheets are firm at 46 fr. to 47 fr. for English ; 70 fr. for Ardennes first quality, and 56 fr. to 35 fr. for second quality; and 70 fr. to 75 fr. for Eerry. Notwithstanding the fall in the English markets, pigs remain as last quoted:—English (Beaufort No. 1), 215 fr. to 250 fr.; Scotch, 200 fr. to 205 fr.; on and French, 195 fr. to 200 fr. Copper is very scarce, and of many sorts there is none to be had; English is quoted 315 fr. to 320 fr. at Hamburg there is a slight advance, and holders, who seem in fall expectation of more avourable opportunities, do not press sales. Lead remains the same:—French, 66 fr.; Spanish, 67 fr.; and laminated, 75 fr.; of German and English, there is none in the market. Zine maintains its position, and prices are unchanged. Several transactions have taken place in tin at the following quotations:—Straits, 300 fr. to 305 fr.; bancs, 305 fr. to 310 fr.; and the prevailing opinion seems to be that these prices will be maintained. At \$5. Disier, the market is the same as last reported. With regard to the Belgian market, we extract the following from the Journal de Charleroi:—Our market becomes more and more firm, and former prices are fully maintained. We much doubt whether the whole of our usines have a million kilos. of pigs which they could dispose of; and for immediate delivery holders will not accept less than 11 fr. the 100 kilos. We are informed that three large establishments on the frontier have contracted for the samply of the rulls necessary for the completion of the Northerna contracted for the samply of the rulls necessary for the completion of the Northerna Company. The contract has been consumpted on the Northerna contracts and the second of the production of the Northerna contracts and the second of the pro

MINES.-The Mining Share market has been dull this week, and in the absence of any demand for some of the favourite shares, prices have given absence of any demand for some of the favourite shares, prices have given way very considerably. Sortridges have receded to 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s.; North Roberts, 18l. 10s. to 19l.; South Tamar, 6l. to 6l. 10s.; Bedford United, 9l. 5s. to 9l. 10s.; Ballers have been largely dealt in, at 570l. to 590l.; Bassets, 530l. to 550l., but few sellers. Alfred Consols have been enquired after, and a great many changed hands at 17l. 10s. to 18l. West Basset, 30l. to 31l.; a very great improvement has taken place here. North Basset, 20l. to 21l.; Hingston Down, 12l. 10s. to 13l.; Wheal Clifford, 210l. to 220l. South Caradon advanced to 300l., 305l., and sought after. East Tamar, 12s. 6d. Great Alfred, 28l. to 30l.; in this mine, owing to the late improvements, a good business has been doing. West Alfred Con. the late improvements, a good business has been doing. West Alfred Consols remain flat, at 184, to 204, although the mine is looking better, according to the report presented to the meeting, than it has ever done before. Trehane, 54, 10s.; East Rose, 194, to 204; St. Day United, 14, 17s. 6d. to 24; Clijah and Wentworth, 144, to 144, 10s.; West Stray Park, 114.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican dollars, 5s. 02d, per oz. Bar ailver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 12d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 12d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard.

At Alfred Consols Mine meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts showed At Alfred Consols Mine meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts showed —Balanee isat account, 1665. 17s. 6d.; ores sold, 59164. 11s. 11d.; due from men., 24, 2s., =63844. 11s. 11d.; Sept., 1045. 4s. 4d.; doctor and club, 234. 4s. 11d.; subsist, 2254. 9s. 2d.; merchant's bills, 9234. 19s. 2d.; plant, four boilers for new engine, 8004. leaving a balance in favour of the adventurers of 2571. 18s. 11d. A dividend of 8s. per share (20381.) was declared, leaving balance to next account, 19934. 16s. 5d. Capt. Matthew White reported that the lock in the 130 was about 3 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 36l, per fm. No. 1 winze, sinking under the 120 had been drained perfectly dry, lode in the bottom worth 2004. per fm. The 120 had been drained perfectly dry, lode in the bottom worth 2004. per fm. The tribute department looked well, and the general appearance of the mine was most satisfactory.

At the Arundell Copper Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the counts showed—Balance last account, 31. 2s. ld.; calls, 1325f. 7s. 6d.=1330f. 9s. 7d. Labour cast, July balance. 58t. 16s. 16t; Aug., 1717. 18s. 10d.; Sept., 168f. 13s. 6d.; 43.5f. 9s.; Nov., 2117. 18s. 6d.; one year's rent, 401.; eaplener, 31f. 10s.; leav. g balance in hand, 412f. 9s. 3d. With the exception of the current month's cost, is company is free from liability. A full report, with one from Capt. W. Thomas, se agent, and Capt, J. Richards, of Devon Consols, will be found in another column

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts for September and October showed-Balause from last assemt, 1994; its. 3d.; for solid (less deas), 3579, 3s. 3d. =3794, 173; ibd.—Mine couts and merchants' bills, 3531; as.; leaving balance to next account, 1974; ib. do. do.

At the Great Gowarch Mining Company special committee meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Sonley in the chair), the call of 2s. dd. made at the last secting, and due on the 15th Des., was divided into two payments of is. 3d. each; the first mail, ment to be payable on the 6th of 3sn., and the other on the first of March. This extension of time arises in combequarce of the accept all, of March. This extension of time arises in combequarce of the accept all, of March. This extension of time arises in company with Mr. C. Lows, with reference to its expalsities of preducing gold, and with Mr. W. Ramsden in reference to lead.

At the Union Tin Mining Company thirteenth annual meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed an amount of tin returned, since the stamping was resumed, in september, of 5191, ies. 2d. Messer, Lambert, blacket, Charles, and Murrough, war appointed a committee to examine the thancial state of the company from the commencement of the present working. A report from Capt. Webb was tend.

At the Heal Venton meeting, on Timeslay (Mr. W. H. Chell in the other), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1591, 182-11d. A cell of 5x, per binar was made. Capt, Googe reported that the branch of liabouring them and consumerating the main cross-cut east; and as, in the event of discovering a 15th the sett, an expension of ground castward has been promised by the lords, he considers this as more than in ordinary speculation, he having not the slightest doubt of the Tree with lode passing through the sett.

At the Crow Hill (St. Stephena) Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Orton in the chair), it was agreed to forfeit all unregistered shares, and, in addition, a list was exhibited of parties who relinquished their share, not hoin

inferior to the former raising in this mine; but having discovered good banches of ore, they would now sample increased quantity and better quality. They calculated to sample on the 26th int. 200 tons, and regularly increase until the returns exceed the expenditure.

At West Alfred Consols Mine meeting, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 7714. 5s. 4d.; mine cost, August, 3744. 16s. 16d.; sheptember, 14d. 9s. 4d.; merchants bills, 34d. 3s. 1d.; interest and commission, 18M, 19s. 10d. =20934. 17s. 5d. =Calla received, 7634; core sold, 6174. 4s. 9d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 710f. 12s. 8d. A call of 13s. 10d. per share was made. Capt. S. 5. Noell reported that the lode in the 65 end, west of Blewerts winze, was 4 ft. wide, worth 23f. per fathom; and in the same level, west of Philp's, is 3f. wide, worth 23f. per fathom; and in the same level, each of Philp's, is 3f. wide, worth 23f. per fathom; and in the same level, west of Philp's, is 3f. wide, worth 23f. per fathom; and meeting, on the 6th inst, , it was resolved that as the mine was so poor, notice be given to the lords that the company intended abandoning the adventure, in the event of the Old Darlington lode being poor, across-aut to which is now driving; and the meeting was adjourned till Friday, Jan. 12.

At the Mill Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1341f. 18s. 6d.; labour cost, August, 173f. 13s. 10d.; September, 180f. 14s. 8d.; Gerober, 189f. 13s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 36df. 5s. 6df. 22245f. 3s.—By calls, 135df.; the sold, 100f. 12s. 9df.; merchants' bills, 36df. 5s. 6df. 22245f. 3s.—By calls, 135df.; the sold, 100f. 12s. 9df.; merchants' bills, 36df. 5s. 6df. 2s.—By calls, 135df.; the father of the father of the sold of the sold of the father of the fa

Smith, and Homas Bennstts reported that all the operations were going on well, and the ground siready discovered would pay for working much better than they capected; and should the 60 and 70 open as good as those already seen, they would have a first-rate mine.

At West Polberro Mine meeting, on the 7th inst. (Mr. Cleland, of Birmingham, in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 4684. 8s. 4d., and the estimated liabilities for the next three months 907. The actual balance in the bankers' hands was 2694. A call of 1s. per share was made. The report, which was unanimously adopted, congratulated the shareholders upon the present position of the mine. The committee, in that document, state their belief that from the discovery aircady made, and the quantity of ore ground laid open, the mine is placed beyond a speculation, and that it will, after the outlay of a little more capital, be a lasting dividend-paying mine, second to few in Cornwall. The ore raised is almost entirely from the drivings and winkings, the lode between the levels being held in reserve. The produce of 12 months' working amounted to 135 tons of copper ore, realizing about 7184, ir respective of a large mass of tinstuff at surface, valued af from 3504, to 4004. Taking into consideration the 'very moderate outlar, these returns, in so short a time, were almost unprecedented in Cornwall. The captain calculates on immediately commencing to make regular monthly returns of in, and expresses his conviction that during the near six working amounted to 135 tons of copper or a serious produced the secretary, at a salary of five guincas per month, in the room of Mr. Gossa, resigned. Mewers, Cleinnd, Milsson, Wessley, Freeman, Dallaway, English, and Ross, were cleated the committee of management, and Messers. Broundy and Ross and the secretary, at a salary of five guincas per smoth, in the room of Mr. Gossa, resigned. Mewers, Cleinnd, Milsson, Wessley, Freeman, Dallaway, English, and Ross, were cleated the committee of manag

that they had just out the north lode in the 30 fm. level, 2 fms. north of the engine-shaft—lode Is in. wide. The tribute pitches were all set, with an additional one on the south lode.

Yeoland Consols, Birch Tor, Drake Walls, Wast Wheal Towan, and Wheal Margery, have sold black tin.

Esgair Mwyn, Court Grange, Groat Wheal Baddern, Swanpool, Hope Valley, Massyrewddu, Coetia Llys. Deep Level, Talacre, Bodelwyddan, Holywell Lavel, Merllyn, Orsedd, Ty-Maan, Bryngwiog, Bwish Gwyn, have sold lead ore.

Great Wheal Vor United Mines sold, on the 9th inst., 27 tons 8 cwts. of black tin, for 17504. Ils, the produce of five weeks, the highest price being 731. Jo. per ton. In the 80 fm. level, the lode which last week was worth 504, per fm., has since opened to between 2 and 3 ff. wide—a splendid lode for tin. This is considered by the agents to be the commencement of the continuation of the rich course of ore in the 50 fathom level.

The Lord Hrilf Mine (Holywell) has sold 10 tons 64 cwts. of lend ore sines the 17th June last, by private contract.

Tremow Consols Mine sampled, yeaterday, 23 tons of silver-lend ore, which were purchased by Mr. J. H. Mercelith, at 301. 4s. 6d, per ton.

Tremow Consols Mine sampled, on Tuesday, 2272 sacks of tinstuff, realising 1324. 14s. 8d.

At East Wheal Rose, they are making great discoveries, and their sales of ore are increasing largely.

At Great Wheal Alfred, since the meeting, on the 5th instant, 5000L worth of good copper ore has been discovered, and it is computed that in the last give weeks 15,000L worth has been opened on.

At East Tamar, there is a splendid lode coming under the Whitson shoot of ore. The prospects ofthe mine are altogether changed, and it is now bidding fair to rival its neighbour, South Tamar.

At Holmbush Mine, Capt. Seccombe reports that the Flap-jack lode was discovered last week in the 120 fm. level; the lode varies from 12 to 18 inches wide, producing about 1 ton per fm., which is estimated to pay more than the cort.

At Panhale Consols Mine, they have

report on Wheat Maudlin, from Captain Hy. Rowe, to Messra. John Tayor and Sons, as also one from the mine agent (Capt. W. Tregry), has been circulated among the shareholders. The former state this the empire-shaft is elemented don to the 20 im, grey, where they have opened on the lock above 6 into 6 inc. of the control of the progress of the lock above 6 into 6 inc. of the control of the contr

Oredit to the agents.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following;

During Mikes.—Alfred Consols, Altgoed Consols, Bedford United, Bryntail, East
Wheal Rose, Gonamena, Great Crinnis, Hingston Down, North Wheal Basset, Par
Consols, South Caradon, South Tamar, Trehane, Trewtha, United Mines, Weish
Potosi, West Basset, West Providence. West Wheal Darlington, Wheal Arthur,
Wheal Basset, Wheal Builer, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Tremsyne,
Thistogla, Laksanore.

Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Tremayne, Dhirode, Lackamore.

Massa which Ravy out. Orn.—Bell and Lanarth, Boringdon Consols, Boscean, Buller and Basset, Clijah and Wentworth, Cubert, Devon Kapunda, East Tamar, Gailt-Frith, Rhedyn, Great Cambrian, Great Heast United, Great Sheba, Great Wh. Alfred, Great Wheal Vor, Leed Town, Ludgvan Lease, Madron United, North Buller, North Wheal Trelawny, Pen-y-Gelli, Sortridge Consols, St. Day United, South Garras, Vale of Towy, West Alfred, West Polberro, West Stray Park, West Cloper, Wheal Mary Great Consols, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Zlon, Tassan.

Missa which have nor Solfs Oan.—Bodewi, Cefn Gwyn, Drewsteignton, East Frongooh, Great Sortrigge, New Wheal Friendship, North Hingston, Tamar Maris, West Goginan, West Wheal Friendship, West Phoenix, Wheal Ludcett.

West Goginan, West Wheal Friendship, West Phoenix, Wheal Ludcott.

In Foreign Mines, the market has remained throughout the week without alteration worthy of notice. Business was done yesterday in Mariquita at %; Mexican and South American, 7%; Fontgibaud Silver-Lead, 15%; South American, 14%; Fontgibaud Silver-Lead, 15%; South American, 14%; The closing price of Grand Duchy of Baden was ¼ to ½; Smperial Brazillan, 1½ to 18; St. John del Rey, 37 to 34; Coplapo, 14 to 16; Linares, 8 to 9; Lositsulan (of Fortugal), par to ½ prem.; Royal Santiago, 3½ to 3¾. The following quotations are merely nominal:—Sue River of Jamatca, ½ to ½ per share; Menaica Copper, ½ to ½ per share; Menaica Copper, ½ to ½ per share; Metcalfe, 1-10th to 3-10ths; Fort Royal, ½ to ½ per share; Wildberg Consols, 1½ to 2 per share; Cologne Mining, ½ to ½ per share; Iberian, ¾ dis. to par; Obernhof, ½ to ½ per share; Demissalar Mining, par to ½ prem.; San Fernando, ¼ to ½ per share.

nando, if to % per share.

At the Mariqui's and New Granada Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), an elaborate report from Mr. Gower, who had recently visit of the mines, was read; and, after a very lengthened discussion, as to whether additional capital should be raised, it was agreed to adjourn the preceedings until the 27th inst. A resolution was unanimously passed, requesting Mr. Ward to resume his seat at the board.

whether additional capital should be raised, it was agreed to adjourn the preceedings until the 27th inst. A resolution was unanimously passed, requesting Mr. Ward to resume his seat at the board.

At the Sue River Copper Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. M. Kemhead in the chair, full particulars of which will be found elsewhere, resolutions were unanimously passed for dissolving the corapany, and dividing the surplus assets among the shareholders, which, it was expected, would produce 5s, per share. Great credit is due to the directors for the judicious economy which has marked the progress of the company; and we think the purity of their motives, as also those of the promoters (Messra Wright, Armstrong, and Co.), is evinced by the fact that, instead of selling a single share, at a time when large profits might be realised, they have individually considerably increased their literest.

At the Ophir Copper Mining Company first annual meeting, at the offices, Pittastreet, Sydney, on the 28th of August last (Mr. R. J. Want in the chair), a report from the directors was submitted, staing that since the last special general meeting, when the capital was increased, they had applied themselves immediately to the adoption of measures for smelling the ores of the company, and had engaged the services of Mr. F. Manton, as superintendent, who had been engaged in similar occupations in South America. A furnace had been erected, calcining ovens in progress, 400 tons of wood, out and stacked, and sureling operations were expected to commence in October. The whole of the lodes continued to improve as opened out and in depth, and the ores were rich and valuable; 20 tons of which had been forwarded to England for sale, to ascertain their value. Operations had not been prosecuted so vigorously as could have been which for want of labour, but 23 Cornish miners had recently arrived, and were on their road to the mine. The additional ineptial of 10,0001, in 2000 shares of 51. was subscribed. The directors had p

being erected as a reserve, so that remittances might be steady and regular.

The Alten Mining Association have advices to Nov. 7th. The estimated produce for October was 132 tons, 6-92 copper. At Old Mine, the lode in the east level continued about 5 feet wide, with a promising appearance, and yielding good stones of ore. During the past week they had been sloping a few fathoms behind the end, where the lode yielded very född work. At United Mines, the lode in Woodfall's level yielded stones of ore occasionally, but was still irregular.

The Peninsular Mining Company have advices from Capt. J. Mason to the end of November. At No. 1 Copper Mine, the main shaft had been commenced. The water was very quick, but is kept down by the whim. The ground was easy-a light blue killes. The water cost was no great that the driving the two ends had been stopped, both of which looked well. The ends east and west from the drift were first-rate. The stope in the shallow level produced good ore. Generally speaking, the mine was looking exceedingly well. Dressed ore for the month, 40 tons.

The Rhenish Mining Company have received advices dated Olpe, the

the mine was looking exceedingly well. Dressed ore for the month, 40 tons.

The Rhemish Mining Company have received advices dated Olpe, the 12th Dec.: "At the Rhonard Mine, in the deep alit, west of the flookan, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, spotled with copper; the iron appears to be going out, which I consider a good indication for making copper shortly. The Von der Beck lode, and also the Rhonarder lode, are minch the same as last reported. In the upper adit, the stopes in the back is without any attention to speak of; the lode in the bottom of this level, in stope No. 1; is at present 4ft. wide, and the stope No. 2 is about 2 ft. wide. The shaft-sinking below this level is 3½ lackters; the end started to drive through the flookan, between the shallow and deep said; is driven 2½ lackters. At surface there is not much doing with regard to dressing operations, on account of the frost and snow. There are now 670 Prussian tons of iron, and about 18 English tons of copper ready for sale."

La Fortuna Mining Company have received advices from Linares to the

La Fortuna Mining Company have received advices from Linares to the 5th Dec. The engineers had arrived, and were proceeding with their work. Addies shaft was down 5 fms. 2 ft. 4 in. At Los Salidos, a new shaft had been commenced 150 varas east of Morris's engine-shaft, in fair ground. In cross-cutting from San Enrique they discovered a branch worth 1½ ton per fm. The masons were getting on fairly with the amelting works. They had arranged to take 60 or 70 tons of ore from the Los Infantas Company, which would make up a fair working stock, while they had the prospect of the New Linares Company's ores.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received despatches dated Cobre, Nov. 9:—"Taylor's shaft is just the same as last reported; we have not done much in sinking there since, having to fix a set of timber, and to change the balance-bob at Thompson's shaft. The 62 fm. level east is a present rather poor; it is a very difficult end for driving; we cannot advance a foot without putting in timber, as it is continually ranning in from the back; the 62 fm. level east it is less than 150 continually ranning in from the back; the 62 fm. level continues the some; the south part contains some good ore; the north part is left standing until we can get further in. The 55 fm. level east is as last reported; the look is 5 fm. level, fml of bright ore and mundle. The stopes in the back of the 55 fm. level weat is just the same as formerly, producing a little ore. The winze below the 56 fm. level weat is very poor; we expect very shortly to hole the winze to the 63 fm. level. The atopes in the back of the 57 fm. level east are at present poor. At Angelita, in the 10 fm. level weat there is but very little alteration dince my last; in the addie and was to without alteration. The free labourers are doing out little or. The winze below the salit is just the same as it my last. We hope in this mouth to communicate this without alteration. The free labourers are doing but little or. It we winze below the salit is just the same as it

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received a report from their mining saptain, dated Bes. 5:—At the West Mine, the Blumengang lode, driving east from the eink, will produce 10 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. No. 1, upper stope, will produce 2 tons per fm.—No. 3, middle stope, will produce 2 to tons per fm.—No. 3, in the lead of the from the south cross-out, in the deep adit level, will produce from 4½ to 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. At the East Aline, the Weiting stopes, in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Michael's shaft, will sum out 4½ tons of lead ore per fm.—Dean's tode, driving west from Michael's shaft, in the 15 fm. level, will produce 3 tons per fm.—The Unverboftegitsk lode, driving west from Michael's shaft, will produce 3 tons per fm.—The Unverboftegitsk lode, driving west from Michael's shaft, will produce 3½ tons per fathom. The sinking of Carter's engine-shaft is progressing well.—The surface works are going on well.

The Retrish Australian Minimo Company have sent out to Mr. Diver the

The British Australian Mining Company have sent out to Mr. Dyer, the superintendent, a portable steam-negice and two amalgamating machines, to work with four revolving balls. By the last advices, Mr. Dyer states that he can work 30 tons per diem at a cost of 25% for labour, and if the stuff washed yields only 10s. per ton the profit will be very considerable; but he has found the diggers' waste earth in the guilles of Bendigo yield very often 2 or 3 ozs. to the ton; and if this should be the case the prospects were very favourable. The whole of the machinery had arrived, and was expected to be at work by the end of the present month. Threakings water holes had been sunk on Californian Gulley, in Bendigo, and the suiff dag out would yield more than 1 oz. to the ton.

The Gold Mining Share Market has remained without alteration worthy.

would yield more than 1 oz. to the ton.

The Gold Mining Share Market has remained without alteration worthy of notice, and the only business actually done yesterday was in Anglo-Californians at \(\frac{1}{2} \); Agen Yria were marked at \(\frac{1}{2} \) (so 1; Australian Freehold, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Carsons Creek, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Cap a share; Lake Bathurst Gold, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) per share; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, \(\frac{1}{2} \) dis. to par,

In Iron and Conf. Coursonies, we have to notice another week almost

Australian Gold, % to 3 16ths per share; Lake Bathurst Gold, I-16th to % per share; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, % dis. to par,

In Iron and Coal Companies, we have to notice another week almost vold of transactions. Duston Iron Ore have been but little dealt in, at par to % pm. For other undertakings the quotations, which are in most cases merely nominal, are as follows:—British Iron, 6% to 7%; Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 5 to 7; Rhymney, 23 to 25; ditto, New, 6 to 8; and Portland Iron, 2 to 2%.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been generally quiet. Crystal Palace shares may be said to have maintained the recent improvement, some transactions being effected yesterday at 3. Australian Agricultural were also a shade higher, business being done at 36 to 30%; Peel River, 2% to %. The closing prices of Berlin Water-works were 2% to 2 dis., Notherlands Land, 4 to 14; into new, % to % prem.; South Australian Land, 37 to 39; Yan Dienen's Land 12 to 13; Electric Telegraph, 17 to 18; Submarine Telegraph, % to 1; Peninsalar and Oriental, 61 ex div. and bonus. In Joint Stock Bank Shares, the market throughout the week has exhibited an upward tendency, and shares changed hands yesterday in Chartered Bank of India, Australia, 26%; Union of Australia, 68%. In other securities of this description the closing prices were—Australaia, 7 to 31; Startered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to \$4 dis.; English, Scottish, and Asia Chartered Bank

The Augusta Consols Copper Mine, with the machinery, &c., was submitted by Mesers. White and Son for sale, by public auction, on Thursday. The property is situated in Bridestowe, Devon, and held for 18% years, at a royalty of 1-15th. It was sold for 75%.

It was sold for 75.

Four full-sized Berdan's Gold-ore Machines, complete, are announced for sale, at the Cwmheisian Mines, near Dolgelly, on Wednesday.

Messrs. Strakers and Lowe have just succeeded in winning a new colliery at Oakenshaw, on the Brancepath estate, in the county of Durham. The addition of this pit, they expect, will enable them to raise about three quarters of a million tons of coals annually, and to produce 350,000 tons of code for railways, &c.

AUSTRALIA.—By the arrival of La Plata, we have received intelligence from New South Wales to the 25th of Sept. The Sydney Mercanille Journal urges strongly the claims of the Fanama route between the coionies and Europe as by far the most expeditions. The question has been discussed by the Chamber of Commerce of Sydney. It is proved that the trip can be easily performed (via New York) in 50 days. The same journal of the 18th speaks of "the deplorable condition of the market, with no prospect of any revival of demand." Large quantities of merchandise continue to be forced at auction sales, and prices show a still further downward tendency. It also compains of the injudicious shipments of houses at home, and suggests that it would now pay to re-ship many articles that are perfectly unasleable in the colony. The latest mercantile report (23d) says:—"In our import markets very few transactions of importance have been effected, parchasers waiting with anxiety the next news from Europe."

The Sydney Herald of Sept. 23th, in reference to mercantile affairs, says—"The news-from the various gold-fields continues to be satisfactory. The Government escorts delivered during the past week at the Colonial Treasury 2551 oss. 2 dwts. 6 grs.—viz., from Bathurst, 211 ozs. 17 dwts.; Sofala, 449 czs. 5 dwts. 6 grs.; Tamberoora, 164 ozs. 7 dwts.; Avistord (the Merco), 420 ozs. 14 dwts.; Madgre, 356 ozs. 4 dwts.; Sofala, 450 czs. 15 grs."

Gold, 44. per oz.; receipts at Sydney, per escort, for week ending September 25th, 2550 ozs.; at Melbourne, 3644 ozs.

THE MANGANESE TRADE.—It appears that this trade has been kept in the hands of a few private individuals, who, no doubt, turned it to a good account. We are, therefore, pleased to find that a company is now formed, called "the British and Foreign Manganese Company," by which the trade will be opened to the consumers as well as to the sellers of manganese, forming an advantageous channel for both parties. There is no doubt of such a company being a paying one, as the company have secured the services of a manager of great practical experience, and who has secured for the company grants of the greatest deposits of manganese known in Devonshire, besides some valuable setts in Germany. The parties are now, we understand, raising and dressing manganese of excellent quality, under the eare of Mr. John Sims, of Slimeford, Tavistock, for which a ready sale is anticipated.

SALT MINES IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The discovery of salt on the estate of the Marquis of Downshire, near Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim, the progress of which, during its development under the superintendence of Mr. E. Pickering, we so fully noticed in our columns during the year 1852; is, it appears beginning to show its beneficial effects, in the employment of the population, and adding to the trade and port dues of the harbour of Belfast. The advent of this new mineral product from the Dancrue Salt Mines, in the district, has already given a stimulus to industry, as well as mineral research; and it is probable that, at no distant day, through the enterprising spirit evidently aroused in the locality, other mineral tressures will be discovered, and thus add to commercial activity, and increase the comforts and happiness of the people.

IMPROVED WEAPONS OF WARFARE.—Capt. J. Norton, whose various inventions and discoveries in the improved construction of projectiles we have so repeatedly noticed, in a communication to the Lierpool Review, suggests means by which the complete reduction of Sebastopi may be effected. He calls attention to the howitzer in St. James's Park, employed by the French at the siege of Cadix during the last war, which would throw shot and shell nearly four miles. He shows with what facility large size mortars and howitzers may be east, and recommends one with a bore of at least 30 inches in diameter, without a touchhole, but fired by an electric wire, a long quick match, or his own frictional igniting wire. Shot or shell from such a mortar would fall with a force or momentum of more than 200 tons, and soor settle the business of any fortified citidal it was directed against. On the 25th Nov last Mr. Norton suggested this plan to the Minister of War, and received for reply thanks for the suggession, but with a notification that it had been anticipated. My Norton declares this to be a piece of official duplicity, as they have no such howitze as he recommended cast in position, either at Sebastopol or anywhere eise.

Eco. Scavata war. Palakaya.—The for signals invented by Captain

as no recommended cast in position, either at Sebastopol or anywhere eise.

FOG SIGNALS FOR RALLWAYS.—The fog signals invented by Captain
J. Norton are charged with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony
in equal parts, the ends of the waterproof case, stopped with a circular piece of cor
glued in. The igniter is made of a small transverse section of glass tubing, charge
with percussion powder, placed in the centre within the waterproof case; the whee
of the train passing over the signal crushes the igniter, and explodes the signa
with a very loud and sharp report. It is fixed on the rail with a clasp, made of
sheet-lead or tin.

sheet-lead or tin.

ANTHRACITE LOCOMOTIVE.—Mr. Phleger, machinist, Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, has constructed a locomotive engine for burning anthracite coal, which, on a series of trial trips made on the Phitadelphia and Baltimore road, is stated to have accomplished 125 miles, at a verage speed, with 4000 ibs. of coal, or 32 lbs. of anthracite per mile. The principal features in its construction are the means adopted to avoid the igurious results from the great heat given out by this coal. The furnace has an enclosed water space at bottom, and a water way surrounds and protects the boiler tubes, forming an alrawy, in which the gases emgendered are consumed. The first blows by a fan worked by the exhaust steam, which can be worked by hand when standing still. The furnace is 44 inches by 35 inches. The boiler contains 657 square feet of heating surface, with 125 tubes, 9 test long and 2 inches diameter. The cylinders are 10 inches diameter, with a 2 feet stroke, and the total weight 25 tons.

New American Locomotive.—At a late meeting of the Marvland In

NEW AMBRICAN LOCOMOTIVE.—At a late meeting of the Maryland In-stitute, a gold medal was awarded to Mr. John Cochrane, engineer of the Union Iron Works, Baltimore, for a locometive engine of novel construction. Its chief peculi-artities consist of a double set of cylinders, and their driving appendages, with a pe-culiar arrangement of axies, whereby the motion over curves is much facilitated. There are two sets of driving wheels, front and back, each acted on by a separate pair I neet are two sate of artitude wasels, front and back, each acted on by a separate pair of platen rotes and cylinders; the front wheels are acted on by a crank motion, and the history by crank pins in them. Each pair form an independent motion, yet are not capable of esparate action, being so combined as to secure simultaneous movements in starting, backing, stopping, and the general management of the engine. This is effected by combining both systems of cylinders by one steam chest and valve, combining complete unity of action in both.

BRICK MAKING MACHINES.

TO CONTRACTORS, BRICK, AND TILE MAKERS AND EXPORTERS.

CLAYTON'S PATENTS (ATLAS WORKS) FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES. CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MAKING MACHINES offer a most important and profitable investment.

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CLAYTON'S PATENT TILE PIPE and TAYLON'S PATENT TILE.

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CLATON'S PATENT TILE, PIPE, and HOLLOW BRICK MACHINES, of various sizes and construction.

CLATON'S PATENT BRICK or TILE PRESSING or MOULDING MACHINES CLATON'S PATENT BRICK or THE manufacture of socketing sewerage pipes.

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TATON'S PATENT BRICK OF THE PRESSING OF MOULDING MACHINES, brick earth, mortar, &c. And every strick counseled with the brick, tile, and potter trades.

The above machines may be inspected, and illustrated catalogues obtained, at the manufactory, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER STAMPS

Extracted from a Parliamentary Return of the number of Stamps iss to each Newspaper published in London, for the second quarter of

MINING JOURNAL		10	Te	.71		48,000
MINING SOURSES			251	0.5	0.0	
HERAPATE'S JOURNAL .						25,500
RAILWAY TIMES						
LONDON COMMERCIAL RE	COR	D				 13,900
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE .						 9,000
LONDON MERCANTILE JO	URN	AL		H		5,500
RAILWAY RECORD						4.125
RAILWAY GAZETTE						

And some and sold visiting and	LEAD	ORES.		The state of the s
study may head for most Popular	Sold on the	6th Decemb	er.	
Mines. Esgair Mwyn	Tons. 30		ton.	Purchasers. J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Shadail for go fine may be	Sold on the l	1th Decemb	her.	100 100 100 and 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Court Grange—Penycefn Great Wheal Baddern ditto	21	15 3	0	Sims, Willyams, & Co. ditto B. Michell.
Hope Valley	25	20000	000000	White Grit Co.
A STATE OF THE STA	Sold on the	2th Decem	ber.	
Bwanpoolditto	28	£13 0	0	T. Somers. Sime & Co., & Pontifex.
Ticketing at the	White Horse	Hotel, Holy	well, 14	th December.
Maesyrerwddu	138	£13 12		Newton, Keates, & Co.
Coetia Llys	614	14 0	6	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	616 .	14 0	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	15	12 11	0	J. P. Eyton.
Bodelwyddan	33	13 13	6	ditto
Holywell Level	25	13 15	0	Newton, Keates, & Co. Walker, Parker, & Co.
Orsedd	22	13 11	0	J. P. Eyton.
Ty-Maen		13 8		Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryngwiog	50	13 6	6	J. P. Eyton. Newton, Kentes, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

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Birch Tor	3	0	0	0		64	0	0	*****	192	0	0-	ditto	
ditto	1	0	.0	0		31	0	0		34	0	0-	ditto	
Drake Walls	11	0	0	0		. 74	0	0	*****	814	0	0-	ditto	
ditto	11	10	0	0		64	17	6	*****	713	12	6	Bissoe Co.	
West Wheal Towan	5	0	0	0	******	. 70	5	0	*****	351	5	0-	Daubuz.	
ditto	1	0	0	0		65	5 0	0		65	0	0-	ditto	14

Sampled November 29, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, December 14.

	Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines. Tons. Price.
1	Wheal Bulle	er150	£5 6 6	Halamanning, &c 61 £5 0 6
	ditto	141	5 17 0	ditto 56 4 17 0
	ditto	120	2 10 6	ditto 9 5 17 6
- 1	ditto	105	5 18 0	ditto 8 3 3 0
	ditto	97 81 79 66	4 2 6	United 97 5 3 0
t	ditto	81	7 17 6	ditto 96 7 19 6
	ditto	79	5 19 6	South Crenver 68 3 17 6
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t	ditto		* 10 0	ditto 46 2 13 0
	ditto	20	9 14 0	Wheal Charlotte 61 5 19 6
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	ditto	91	9 3 6	ditto 20 7 9 0
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	ditto	51	4 13 6	Botallack 65 14 1 6
14	ditto	36	. 5 1 6	ditto 45 14 0 6
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11	Carn Brea .	77	. 11 12 0	ditto 37 7 6 6
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٤.	ditto	72		Levant 46 5 10 6
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	ditto	46	. 3 10 6	ditto 9 1 13 6
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	Par Consol	B 74	. 12 12 6	ditto 20 13 8 0
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	ditto	71	. 3 7	Wheal Agar 16 Withdrawn
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	ditto	22		Kenneggy
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1.	United	193	1265 3	Truthall 22 149 12 0
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el	Levant	112	508 2	0 South Carn Brea 4 12 6 0
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Wheal Carpenter. 111 238 6 0 Wheal Hender. 4 Carvannail 88 596 2 0 Rinsey United 2 Average Standard £142 12 0 | Average Produce. £142 12 0 | Average Produce .. . 46 17 6 £33,383 19 £145 10 0,-Average Pr

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal Cempany 275 £2052 Vivian and Sons 870 4748 1 Freeman and Co. 403 2387 1 Grenfell and Sons 987 5364 1	it.
Freeman and Co 403 2387 1	4 11
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Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	7 8
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English and Australian Company 455 3040	3 6
Mason and Elkington 244 2075	2 4
F. Bankart 40 1	8 0
Copper Miners' Company 315 2433	4 3
and the second s	-

Count Friedman wheat ann 2.—Total, 4098 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Taursalay week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 884—Tresavean 859—Forwar Councils 460—West Wheat Dannel 310—South Crimnis 290—South Caradon 290—Perran and Leisure United Mines 231—Wheat Council 160—Creephyses 166—Pembroks and East Crimnis 105—Wheat Mary Great Council 100—North Downs 76—Trelight Concels 36—West Trethellian 20—Wheat Mary, 12—Wheat Brewer, 8—Michell's Ore, 1.—Total, 3780 tons.

HULL, Drc. 14.—Our correspondents (Messrs, T. W. Flint and Co.) etate that more inclination has been shown to do butiness in mining shares, particularly in South Tamars, Bryatsiis, and Tremsynes. Lemons have also been enquired for. There is a better feeling in our market for railway shares, but the period of the year is not favourable for large operations. If the Austrian treaty of alliance assumes a tangible and astisfactory shape, and the money market becomes more easy, we look for an increased business in shares when the year is fairly turned.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Butices to Currespondents.

The Ones remain in Furnage Flues.—She: I should be glad if, in your next Journal, Capt. Wikin will give a description of the stone of the ore formed in the flue of Wheal Vor smelding-house, staring whether it was pare timere (as I expect it was), or whether mixes with any other substance; against what substance it was formed, and whether against a protruding stone in the flue, or simply against the side, bottom, or top? I consider this a very interesting circumstance, and not at Il unlikely to occur.—Mixes: Leisurt, Hayle, Dec. 13.

Bonton.—The address of Mr. Philip Wall, agent for Kind's system of boring, is No. 8, New Palace-yard, Westminster, where our correspondents may address him.

"J. J." (Leeds).—As there is no recognised mart, it becomes in all cases a matter of negociation; this is to be lamented, but while the present system is in force it is unavoidable.

unavoidable.

MENDIP HILLS MINE.—Sir.: A correspondent enquired, a fortnight ago, respecting the tackuraity of the Mendip Company. I was informed by an engineer of repute that the mine consisted of an evidently superficial deposit of mineralized stuff, without any indication whence it was brought, and without any corresponding deposit in the neighbourhood; and that the discovery would soon be exhausted—a subject for the curious.—E. W.: Bec. 13.

eurious.—E. W.: Bec. 15.

"Tyro" (Liverpool).—The white metal slags are never thrown away, they are always smelted in the ore furnaces; the refinery slags are generally in the metal furnace.

GREAT HEWAS MINE.—SIR: Can you inform me why there has been no meeting in this adventure, or when any statement of the affairs is to be laid before the share-holders? From my knowledge of the concern, I anticipated some good results before this, but the great depreciation in the price of the shares leads me to suspect there is something rotten in the concern. Is it in the management, Cornish or London? Let each answer for themselves.—A Sharkmolder : City, Bec. 14.

London! Let each answer for themselves.—A SHARRHOLDER: CMy, Dec. 14.

Ex Funo Dare Lucen" (Hornsey).—We have endeavoured to avail ourselves of
the opportunity of witnessing the effects of Green's Fuel Economiser and Snicke
Consumer at Mestrs. Hartley, Possford, and Co.'s City Flour Mills, Upper Thamesstreet, where only, we believe, it is in operation in London. On our vist, however, an accident had happened to it, which prevented its use. In about a fortnight, we expect to be in a position fully to describe its action. The patentee is
Mr. Edward Green, Phonix Works, Wakefield.

T. C. S." (Baker-street). The object of the water companies formed in California is more especially to supply the placers. As wood is so scarce, and, consequently, expensive, it is anticipated that, in a few years, many of the companies now using steam will be necessitated to have receurse to water-power.

expensive, it is anticipated to have recourse to water-power.

**Esant Mwvs Mink.—Sin: As a precious specimen of the mess London committee or directors make of mining business. I send you these particulars:—A resolution is passed, on the 6th inst., that 1793 shares be issued at ii., the holders of such shares to be allowed 5 per cent discount for each at once, otherwise to pay by instalments of 5s. down, and 2s. 6d. per share at interva sof a month—such shares when the sum of 1i. each shall be paid, to rank in every respect as ordinary shares, on which 2i. per share has been paid. By this arrangement, one-half the value of the property is destroyed at one fell swoop. The public, on asking the value of the property is destroyed at one fell swoop. The public, on asking the value of and some at 1i., but that now they are all of one value, and this in the face of an improving property. If the directors are such sorry financiers, and deal so ignorantly with a common commercial question, well may they exclude the press! But what, in the same of common sense, can be expected of their deliberations in the cluddation of difficult problems of practical mining?—A Sananscoun: Dec. 12.

G.G.G. (Infond)).—The committee of investigation of the Ave Maria Gold Mining

G. G." (Lincoln).—The committee of investigation of the Ave Maria Gold Mining Company have not yet published a report of the state of affairs. It would appear that early in the present year the funds were all expended.

that early in the present year the funds were all expended.

ASTLE BINAS.—A Shareholder in this mine, through your valuable Journal, wishes
to saw his brother advonturers if it would not be very desirable to send the report
and statement of accounts, together with any other information the committee will
give us, to each person at least ten days before the next general meeting, as the
shareholders would then be better prepared for attending the meeting? As I much
fear that shareholders generally, at the present time, know but little about the affairs of the company, there not having been any reports given in the Missing Journal
since the last general meeting, I think such a course the more desirable. I fear,
too, that shareholders generally do not trouble themselves about it as much as they
should: hence comes bad management.—I. Bristol, Dec. 14.

should: hence comes but management.—T.: Bristof, Dec. 14.

Gold IN ENGLAND.—Sin: An old, if not a hashnied, Americanism runs, that one "Gasperzwicker had not so incomparably long, that he invariably hauled on his inexpressibles over his head." The moral, probably, lies in the universally acknowledged strength of the axiom that, whatever svil may stare a man in the face, he is not compelled to accept as an eventuality the necessity of quietly putting his foot in it. Query: May not, I suggest, such a moral be worthy the best consideration and the reflection of the shareholders in our modern El Dorados just now? Gentlemen, "get thee glass cyck."—Vino: Dec. 10.

W. L.? (Plemouth).—The communication is too personal. It is much to be a consideration of the shareholders in the personal.

Gentlemen, "get thee glass eyes."—Vino: Bee. 10.

"W. L." (Plymouth).—The communication is too personal. It is much to be regretted that, in these letters, on both rides of the question, so much scurrility should be exercised by those concerned.

"T. C. B." (Brighton).—If the Cost-book System was rigidly earried out, such mistakes could not occur: at every bi-monthly meeting all liabilities should be discharged. From time to time we have stated this, and drawn public attentions to it. Our warning voice has been unbreded; and the moment that those who have disregarded our advices find that they have been duped, our advice and assistance is immediately invoked, and we are invited to ridress mining grievances. "Fore-warned is fore-armed." Before embarking in an undertaking, those specialising should investigate its stability and the respectability of those connected with it. If such were invariably the case, it would not be necessary to be constantly appealing to our columns.

were invariably the case, it would not be necessary to be constantly appealing to our columns.

Cwmdule Rock and Green Lake Mines.—We have heard that sufficient ore is now being raised to pay the whole of the cost, and that favourable results may be expected in the enaming spring. The next meeting will be held early in January.

4. J. P. E." (Wolverhampton).—In the Missing Journal of 2d inst. we briefly referred to a novel construction of bridges, either for railways or common roads, promising full particulars in a subsequent Number. We have now the necessary drawings and specification, from which, secompanied by illustrative diagrams, full description will appear in our next week's Journal.

Lady Grenville, that information is so much needed. These shares (the Lady Grenville, with H. paid, a very few months back, were carried sudenly up to 2f. per share yellow the statements and promises which have reason for believing emanated from the very office of the company, that many, and myself amongst them, were induced to advance their money upon the shares, considering that they must certainly represent property to some extent. Suddenly, however, the premium vanious, and the capital, if not the mine itself, has become next to extinct. Now, Sir, surely it is not too much to ask for some explanation of this state of things. The mine we know to be situated in one of the more and reports that were so rife about the mine I have mentioned, were warranted by real facts and eircumstances, it must possess all the elements of were warranted by real facts and eircumstances, it must possess and the elements of were warranted by real facts and eircumstances, it must possess and the elements of were warranted by real facts and eircumstances, it must possess and the elements of were warranted by real facts and eircumstances, it must possess and the elements of were warranted by real facts and eircumstances, it must possess all the elements of were warranted by real facts and eircumstances, it must possess all the elements of were

con: Dec. 14.

"Cambone).—There is no lead produced in Norway. In Dalecarlia, in den, a not inconsiderable quantity is raised; the principal market for this is known. At the Kongaberg Silver Works, in Norway, they are obliged to inlead from England for the purpose of refining. The production of lead in his is very insignificant.

port lead from England for the purpose of refining. The production of lead in Russia is very insignificant.

Gold Minno Companies.—Siz: Is it not preposterous that several of the companies should persist in carrying on gold mine operations, as they call it, in Australia, and this after having proved their ingraance of everything connected with gold mining, and against the wishes of the shareholders, more especially when it is well-known no successful result can ensue, as has been proved by companies conclusted by able honest men. The operations of most Australian gold mining companies are conducted in the following way: —Every ship belonging to the directors is successful employed in carrying out machinery made by directors; and provisions, &c., sold by directors and consigned to merchants, in whom directors are greatly interested; and, of course, the thing can be very easily worked after that fashion, for the heartist of invectors and the rain of shareholders. Gold mining is quite left out of the question, as has been proved beyond a doubt; but land jobbing and share dealing, and giving employment to needy relatives as officials, added to the above, make the sum total of all Australian gold mining. Now, the best way to stop this is for every shareholder to come forward with the sinew#of war—say, sixpence, or one shilling, or two shillings per share, in necessary, and place it in the hands of a committee of gentlemen interested, of known ability and the strictest integrity, to take whatever steps may be deemed must desirable to make directors allegorge what has been so unjustly withheld; for if allowed to go on, every sixpence must be swallowed up in advancing the interests of directors; and, rather than such should be the case, I would cheer fully sacrifice all in supporting a well-regulated movement to obtain my rights. It am a large bolder in two companies, purchased for investment at a high premium, and have held them nearly two years, and shall have much pleasure in responding to any movement conducted by

to any moreonest conducted by parties of known experience and integrity, as far as money is concerned; other awistance I cannot give.—Prasavenanor: Dec. 14.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paring accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

Nortex to Sumanusara.—The Journal may be obtained of any bookseller or newavendor in the kingdbun, price od, weekly, or 16. 6a, per annum. Although we would recommend the subscription to be saide by this means, if there is any difficulty in obtaining it through ga agent, we supply it direct from the office, on receipt of a post-office order in favour of Wm. Sainon Mansall, as acting for the proprietors. As regards foreign subscribers, it is necessary that the amount for postage payable in England should be added, and the remittance made by draft on demand on a house in London. We give the amounts to be added for some of the principal countries, for their guidance:—Italy and Portugal, Sa. Sd.; Holland, 4s. 4d.; ofter parts of Europe require no postage. As, however, the postage payable on receipt of newspares sent through Prasals in exceptionate, when transmitted from our office, we would advise subscribers in those parts to apply at the post-office in their respective districts, by which means they will be supplied on payment, in advance, of the subscription, together with a small per-centage thereon (usually 10 per cent.), which sowers the cost of transmission. In France, the amount payable on receipt in 4 cents. The postage to the United States, British North America, Australia, and New Zeniand, is 4a. 4d.; Foreign West Inside, California, and Maxes, based, is a district, by a creasure the regular transmission of the Journal; but if the subscriber is desirous of discontinuing his asbecription, it is absolutely necessary to give notice of the same, otherwise the subscription continues.

Pailleles's Maraillungy.—Siz: I am supprised that Mr. H. F. Blandford, of the Museum of Practical Geology, has, in his confident authority, attempted to misconstrue a passage which appeared in my letter to you of the 2d inst., referring to Mr. J. Arthur Phillips's Metallurgy. My statement—the distinctness of which was neither intended or calculated to mislend—was that the work in question "is considered a text book by mestalurgists, and its sand by the stadents) in the laboratories of the Government School of Mines, "which, I repeat, is the ones.—Securators: Dec. 18.

"A Cornishusan" (Truro).—The importance of the safety-fuse has long been asknowledged, and its merits are well known in all mining districts. The interference of the gentleman referred to may have been imprudent, and to be depressed, but our columns are not a vehicle for indulging in personal attacks, or joking upon professional avocations.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agrees).—Siz: I find in your Journal of the 11th Nov., relating to the financial account of these mines, a extrement to the effect that I was overpaid testle amount of \$2.50. do, for supplies. I beg to inform the adventurers I have never received any moneys from them but for materials sent in, and that received a letter on the 12th last, from Mr. R. H. Pike, purser, stating it was an error, and that my accounts with Wheal Kitty were balanced.—Etfaua Tarortilas:

St. Agres, Dec. 13.

or. Agree, sec. 10.

13.—Can any of your correspondents inform me to what cause is attributed the of the Thry, belonging to one of the directors of the Australian Cordillera Golpany, freighted with its machinery, and wrecked within seven miles of its cition?—ONE INTERESTREE: London, Dec. 11.

ASTITE DIMAS MINE.—SIR: I was glad to learn, by the notice in your last Journal that the defaulting shareholders are being compelled to pay up their calls. It would be really too bad of the committee to silow shares to be forfeited, and their arrear of calls cancelled, owned by parties who, perhap, would have been the very first to have availed themselves of a favourable turn in the market.—A SHARKHOLDER

or calls cancelled, owned by parties who, perhaps, would have been the very first to have availed themselves of a frowrable turn in the market.—A Sharmolden, Kenmare Mise, and its description of the server of the

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LONDON, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

The assembling of Parliament, and the hope expressed from the Throne that other matters of importance, besides those relating to the war, would occupy its deliberations, necessarily attract our attention to the subject of improving the state of the law with respect to joint-stock associations. The emphatic declaration of the Legislature in affirming, during the last session, the resolution brought forward by Mr. Collier, Q.C., the learned and able Member for Plymouth, that an alteration in the law of unlimited liability in joint-stock companies was essentially requisite, leaves no doubt that it will form a prominent subject for legislation. Forced reluctantly upon the Government by the admirable speech of Mr. Collier, when he moved, and triumphantly carried, the resolution, we trust that the pledge given by the Administration will be honourably redeemed by the introduction of a liberal measure.

The resolution of the House of Commons has caused the subject of limited liability to be much discussed during the recess, and it has been prominently brought before the Society for the Improvement of the Law. After much deliberation, that distinguished body have also adopted a series of resolutions, affirming to the fullest extent the principles of the commandite system; and a committee is, we believe, at present considering the frame of a measure to carry out their resolutions. The public announcement by the noble President of the Council, towards the close of the past session, that the question was under the consideration of Government, may be taken as conclusive that the bill will originate with the Department of Trade. We cannot, however, forget the pertinacity with which Mr. Canuwell Sought to defend the opinion expressed by the majority of the Royal Commissioners, deprecating a change in the law of limited liability; and what is most to be apprehended is a bill so framed as to be nugatory in its effects. Half-measures are invariably bad measures, and those which are framed with the view of pleasing every party, s

discussed in the columns of this Journal. We arraigned in strong terms the crude and unsatisfactory conclusions drawn by the Royal Commission, and we congratulated the country on the sentence of condemnation passed upon its report by Parliament. The almost unanimous resolution of the House of Commons may be looked on as final, so far as the principle is concerned: it is unnecessary, therefore, for us to reiterate the arguments which led to that decision. We, however, have considered it our duty regularly to submit to our readers, in a popular form, stripped of legal technicalities, all the cases decided in the superior courts on the law of joint-stock companies, particularly those which have fallen within the operation of the Winding-up Act. The extent to which that law is daily entangling parties, families, and properties in its meshes, is becoming alarming; and the amount of liability to which contributories find themselves often innocently and unsuspectifically involved, furnishes a further entangling parties, families, and properties in its meshes, is becoming alarming; and the amount of liability to which contributories find themselves often innocently and unsuspectingly involved, furnishes a further and irresistable argument for an immediate law limiting liability. Contributories, as well as creditors, would then understand their relative positions, and neither could, with any justice, complain. A deliberately considered and accurately framed statute, regulating on equitable terms the limitation of liability, would be the only effectual means of checking the effects of the Winding-up Act, relieving legitimate enterprise from its paralysing effects, rescuing property from the ruinous expenses it entails, and averting from families its long train of fatal consequences.

As the period is fast approaching when this most important question, so materially affecting our system of mercantile law, will, in all probability, be finally adjusted, and as the President of the Board of Trade stated on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, that the bill prepared by

Government on the subject would be laid before Parliament after the Easter recess, we would carrestly recommend the several Chambers of Commerce, and other similar institutions throughout the country, who feel interested in the proposed measure, to transmit their views, as definitive instructions to the representatives of the several localities, with respect to the course that the country of the several localities, with respect to the course of the several localities. they should adopt in reference to it.

In bringing before the minds of our readers the importance of Anna raaviox, and its usefulness to many of the mining, commercial, and constructive concerns of life, it must not be supposed that the subject is again introduced merely to foster an undue antagonism, either with law as we find it, or with law yers as they are.

On points where honour or personal position are impugned, or where matters affecting life or liberty of the subject are concerned, the stern, Saxon fairness of our legal institutions appears to be above praise. It is only when business affairs—of account, of services, of varied claims, all resolvable into £ a. d., but differing only as to amount—become perified by our existing but defective modes of practice, that we elect to make a stand, and to contend for the absolute necessity of a surer and more ready means towards a due adjustment of these financial differences, that appear to be coeval with, and concomitant to, the most active industry: and however the orb legal may illumine or enoble England, many are fully prepared to allow that it has some rather dark spots.

Notwithstanding all the minor evils, difficulties, and glorious uncertainties of the law are proverbially before overy man of common foresight, yet how many persons yearly rush headlong intolegal proceedings, without heed to the ultimate result. Temper, spirit, finesse, combined with the most craftily arranged stratagetic modes of operation, are sometimes adopted, either to obtain petry advantages over an adversary, or to delay his purpose, but hardly a thought is ever bestowed, nor a concession made in proper time by one, when so immersed in litigation, towards really arranging the respective differences. But when time has dispersed some of the clouds, it is at length, and only through the haze of enormous costs, that either the plaintiff or defendant, or both, will perceive and adopt the course at once, as clearly consonant with common reason as with common sense, if they had but had leisure either to impart or to notice it.

quired confidence.

And here it will be useful to glance how very readily all the avenues of approach for a negociation towards Arbitration are guarded. A strong minded client has indeed the power not only to suggest but to order the proper steps to be taken, to effect the submission, but is often appalled afterwards by the absolute power of the very agency he has raised. His legal adviser takes the earliest opportunity gravely to inform him, that if the arbitrator chosen makes an undue award, there is no hope of his proceeding to another court to obtain its reversal. The movement towards decision and finality consequently becomes somewhat parallised. Both parties deem further negociation useless; each is anxious to conclude, but all, at any new point, are on the eve of and ready to break up the means of conciliation, in consequence merely of too great pertenacity in the way of management—striving rather as for a bargain than what is equitable to all the parties concerned.

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Next, the litigants themselves are sometimes unwilling to confide their matters in difference to one person. Each then choses an arbitrator, who, in time, can scarcely escape becoming a partizan, or a kind of advocate; and the two arbitrators have first to decide on a referee, to whom all their doubtful points shall be finally submitted; so that, in point of fact, the circle is made only to arrive at the centre, rather than an interchange conversable of the media convention.

circle is made only to arrive at the centre, rather than an interchange conversely of the modiss operandi.

Without doubt, the selection of a competent man to act as arbitrator is not always easily or readily accomplished; with facility to fix upon a sensible man, of comprehensive views, good practical abilities, and wholly removed in position from the interests, and above the control, of all the parties, able to sift the subtleties of argument, and to deduce solid and just conclusions, whereon to found his decision, cannot generally be done at the spur of the moment; but such a step may be made thoughtfully and carefully, and with results immeasurably superior to the chance mode adopted in our present general practice. dopted in our present general practice.

A very important question on the liability of shareholders, which arose in the case of Pairchano v. the Official Manager of the London and Birmingham Extension Railway Company, under the Winding-up Acts, occupied the attention of the Court of Common Pleas on the 29th Nov. last, and was the subject of a deliberate and unanimous judgment. That company had been also expressed and a supplied that the company had been also expressed and a supplied that the company had been also expressed the subject of a deliberate and unanimous judgment. and was the subject of a deliberate and unanimous judgment. That company had been only provisionally registered, and was ordered to be wound up on the 20th May, 1849, when an official manager was appointed. The plaintiff made a claim against the company, which, was, in the first instance, disallowed, but was afterwards, upon appeal, allowed as a debt; but the amount due not being ascertained, an action was directed to be brought by the plaintiff against the official manager to establish his demand. That action at law was ultimately referred to Mr. Keating, the Queen's Counsel, who awarded to the plaintiff a sum of 35384, for which he subsequently obtained a judgment and issued expection, easiert the mand. That action at law was ultimately referred to Mr. Keatino, the Queen's Counsel, who awarded to the plaintiff a sum of 35384., for which he subsequently obtained a judgment, and issued execution against the goods of the company. To that execution there was a return by the sheriffs of no goods, and a rule was obtained during the last term, calling upon Mr. Weise, a shareholder in the company, to show cause why an execution should not issue against him for the debt under the Winding-up. Acts. Cause was now shown on the part of Mr. Weise against the rule, and it was insisted for him that, although the Companies Registration Act, 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110, sec. 6, authorised execution upon a judgment obtained against a company registered, in order to enable it to be enforced against a shareholder in that company, still that such power did not apply to a company merely provisionally registered. The Companies Winding-up Act, 11 and 12 Vic. c. 45, sec. 50, provided that, after the appointment of an official manager, all actions and proceedings at law or in equity which could have been brought or prosecuted against the company, or against any person authorised to be sued as nominal defendant, should, after an order for winding up, be prosecuted against the official manager. It was conceded that by the 57th section, a judgment obtained against an official manager would have the same effect and operation against the property of the company and of the contributories thereto, and might be enforced in like manner as if such judgment had been originally obtained against the company. It was, however, contended that these provisions only applied to a company really registered, and that the Winding-up Act did not extend them to a company only provisionally registered, although in course of being wound up. The Winding-up Acts did not alter the relation or liabilities of a company only provisionally registered, although in course of being wound up. The Winding-up Acts did not alter the relation or liabilities of a company only pro law an action against a company only provisionally registered, so he could not now enforce a judgment which he could not have obtained against the company, by execution against an individual shareholder.

It was argued on the part of the plaintiff in support of the rule that the

company, by execution against an individual shareholder.

It was argued on the part of the plaintiff in support of the rule that the Winding-up Act applied to companies only provisionally registered, as well as to those completely registered, and had extended the remedies against the latter also to the former. An action against all the mexbers of a company was an action against the company, and, therefore, although an action could not have been maintained against a provisionally registered company by its name, still that it was maintainable against the company as comprising all its members, they being all made defendants. registered company by its name, still that it was maintainable against the company as comprising all its members, they being all made defendants. It was, therefore, contended that under the 67th section of the Windington Act, the judgment against the official manager could be enforced in the same way as if it had been obtained against all the members of the company, and that it had now the same force as if it had been obtained against Mr. Weise, as one of the defendants on the record. The Court, however, unanimously held that the Winding-up Act did not extend the provisions of the Registration Act; that it did not affect rights, but merely altered remedies; and that Mr. Weise had a right to say that the present action was one which could not have been brought against a company circumstanced as was the present. The 57th section merely provided that a judgment obtained against the official manager might be enforced against a company in those cases only, in which such a judgment could have been obtained against the company itself. The intention and scope of the Winding-up Act was, without interfering with rights, to modify and improve the mode share be en not a Windiv that a provi-dersta ticabi

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of enforcing them, and a judgment against an official manager of a registered company can be enforced to the same extent as if obtained against the company itself. The plaintiff a rights and remedies remain, in fact, manifected, but he cannot enforce against Mr. Wass a judgment which he could not have obtained against a company only provisionally registered. The rule was, therefore, discharged by the full Court.

This decision involves some very important questions—1. It establishes that a party cannot recover a judgment against a company only provisionally registered as a company.—2. That the statutable remedy against a shareholder, to recover a judgment obtained against a company, and does not apply to a shareholder in a company merely provisionally registered.

3. That a judgment obtained against an official manager under the winding-up Act cannot be summarily enforced by execution against an individual shareholder, unless the company be a registered company, and that such judgement has not at law any effect against a shareholder in a provisionally registered company. It should, however, be distinctly understood, that this decision does not touch the question, as to the practical manager, available against Mr. Wass in equity, through the instrumentality of the Winding-up Act, and enforcing it by the process of the Court of Chancery, as against a contributory.

The question of miners smelting their own ores, as well as the formation of independent reducing establishments, has so very frequently been mooted in the columns of the Mining Journal, without eliciting any practical response, that it would appear to be a work of supercrogation again to recur to it. In making these brief remarks, it is not anticipated that they will be received with any attention by that heterogenous body styled the "mining interest," who on all occasions have only agreed upon one subject—that being a want of unanimity, and a total disregard to legitimate mining enterprise. The Alten Mining Association have since the year 1838 successfully smelted their own produce, paying for their coals from Ss. to 11s. per ton. Owing to the war with Russia daring the past year, freights have much increased; and by the stoppage of the Archangel trade, they have been obliged to charter vessels to proceed direct with coals to the works, and return in ballast. This has naturally caused larger expenses; and the coals delivered at the works this year have cost 28s. 6d. per ton. Notwithstanding this enhanced price, although not able to declare a dividend, they have returned a profit of about 2000!. At the meeting, held on the 1st inst., a shareholder enquired if it would not be more profitable for the company to send the ores to Swanses to be smelted than to purchase coals at such an extrawagant rate? Mr. Woodpall, additional of purchase coals at such an extrawagant rate? Mr. Woodpall, and whose practical experience should have some weight, stated that the directors had made the most careful calculations. The average per centage of their crea was 5½. To send this to England, in order to pay expenses, it would be necessary that it should be dressed; and even then it was questionable whether it would pay the heavy smelting charges incurred at Swansea. If smelting establishments paying 28s, per ton for coals can realise a profit, what must be the returns of those works where the average price is from 5s. to 6s. per p

The necessity of extending the Life Assurance system for the benefit of the operative classes throughout the mining districts of England is a subject of such importance, that we have deemed it our duty repeatedly to direct public attention to it, and the matter is now generally receiving very grave consideration. It formed a topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, hold at its Museum in Truro, on Friday, the 17th of November, at which Sir Charles Lemon Bart., M.P., president of the institution, presided.

D. Barland, an eminent authority, in alluding to its importance, re-

Dr. Barnam, an eminent authority, in alluding to its importance, referred to the recent recommendations of Mr. Herrer Mackworth, the very active and intelligent Government Inspector of Mines, and particularly to the 28th, which is to the following effect:—

XXVIII. That benefit societies should be provided at the joint expense and magement of the proprietors and workmen at every mine or works; to provide me ical attendance for their workmen and their families, to support them when six to counded, and to pension them off when toold to gain a livelihood. That each benefic ceity should be constituted a branch of some legally constituted insurance company.

deal attendance for their wormen and tear ramines, to support used when such society should be constituted a branch of some legally constituted insurance company. In the course of some observations approving of this recommendation, Dr. Barham remarked that the great fault in the present mining benefit societies consisted in their not having any permanent existence, and he urged upon the meeting the propriety of connecting the local societies with some insurance company established on advantageous principles, suited to the mining population, and devoted peculiarly to mining purposes. In the course of the discussion allusion was made to the tables prepared and approved of by Mr. Tidd Pararr, the advising counsel respecting benefit societies, under the authority of Parliament, with reference to miners' assurance offices, and an opinion was generally expressed that those calculations were based on the best information in possession of the Government and of the Registrar-General. The country has, therefore, under the sanction of the highest authorities in the State, the means of forming such societies in every district in connection with a central metropolitan institution; and Cornwall, the principal mining county, has thus taken a prominent lead in this national movement.

We have, in a former number of this Journal, alluded to an insurance company established in London under most flattering auspices, sustained by an influential and extensive proprietory, and particularly suited to the maining districts—the Ark Indispretable Metropic and adapting both its scale and its machinery to the altered and extended relations of society. The main characteristics of the comprehensive system presented by this company to the public, consist in its applicability to every exigency, and to every class. Founded on the most liberal principles, and adapting both its scale and its machinery to the altered and extended relations of society, its seems formed to fulfil the very purposes proposed and contemplated by the Royal Institution

ets, than by the formation of a distinct society to create a rivalry

and company specially designed for, and peculiarly stanged to, mining interests, than by the formation of a distinct society to create a rivalry which may prove injurious to both. The great element of security in a mutual company is the extensive support which it receives from various and wide spread relations, and the consciousness that it enjoys the favour and confidence of the opulent and industrious in numerous districts is the most unerring test of its value, and the strongest inducement to others to participate in the advantages it presents.

The policy of life assurance is daily assuming new and important phases. While the national gratitude is eagerly exhibiting itself in relieving parental anxiety by securing pensions for those who are maimed, and in providing support for the widows and children of those who have fallen in the service of their country, it would be strange indeed if the operative miner, exposed to perila almost as great, were not equally solicitous for those dependent upon him. A more legitimate appropriation of the Patriotis Fund can hardly be imagined than that which would secure the premiums on policies on the lives of military men engaged in warlike operations; or which would at all events assist in reducing them to the rates of ordinary risks. The Ark Company, by its well-regulated arrangements to insure against injuries, would seem peculiarly suited to the requirements of those engaged in naval and military pursuits, and we may antisipate, from the acknowledged liberality of the principles on which it prosipate, from the acknowledged liberality of the principles on which it pro-

fesses to act, that it will afford to our gallant countrymen in arms advan-

fesses to act, that it will afford to our gallant countrymen in arms advantages fully commensurate with any increased rates of insurance.

Savings banks have been slowly, but steadily, making progress in the mining and manufacturing districts of England, and the population are beginning to feel, and to admit, the vast benefits the system affords to the thrifty/and industrious. The country is indebted to the Ark Assurance Company for the introduction of a new feature, by associating the benefits of the gavings bank with those of life assurance. The combination of both creates a new system of insurance, by means of which this company secures to the party assuring the right to have the premiums produced by his savings and deposited, forthcoming at any time, as his property, and available, with interest, for all his purposes. By adopting the arrangements of the Ark Company, his savings are productive precisely as if they had been lodged to his credit in a savings bank, with this additional advantage—that he also secures, at his death, to his family a sum equal in amount to that which he might have obtained by one payment of a like sum on the ordinary system of life assurance. The deposit system is, therefore, not amongst the least of the many improvements in the system of life assurance for which the British public are indebted to the Ark, and which must tend to render that company peculiarly popular with the operative clause, for whose benefit those improvements were designed and introduced.

The mining population is the one to which the accident department of this essmpany seems particularly adapted. The numerous melancholy estatsrophes, even irrespective of fatal ones, of which collieries and mines have been so frequently the scenes, must force upon the prudent, as well as the benevolent, the necessity of making due provision; and it must be deemed an unpardonable dereliction of Christian duty to diaregard the security of those on whose labour they depend. Our Courts at the Assizes present numerous actions again

Mr. James Wilson, M.P., one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, pre-sided at the meeting of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening, at sided at the meeting of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening, at which a most important paper was read by Mr. Harry Scrivenon, of Liverpool, "On the Growth and Expansion of our Foreign and Colonial Trade in Iron, and the Fiscal Obstructions to its Extension." In our Journal of the 14th of October we presented to our readers an elaborate notice of Mr. Scrivenon's recent valuable publication on the History of the Iron Trade; and, as that gentleman has devoted his attention to this important national subject, every communication from him is entitled to the best consideration. Mr. Scrivenous brought to the consideration and elucidation of the question much research, combined with extensive

to the best consideration. Mr. Sounvenon brought to the consideration and clucidation of the question much research, combined with extensive practical knowledge, but we pass over some of the earlier historical details, and confine ourselves to the more modern legislation respecting the production and trade in British iron.

Wood was, of course, in early times the fuel exclusively used in the manufacture, but its scarcity began to be felt in the reign of ELIZABETH, and laws were then passed for the protection of timber, which compelled the iron manufacturers to turn their attention to pit coal, but it was not Wood was, of course, in early times the fuel exclusively used in the manufacture, but its scarcity began to be felt in the reign of ELIZABETS, and laws were then passed for the protoction of timber, which compelled the iron manufacturers to turn their attention to pit coal, but it was not until the early part of the next century that it came into extensive use. In the year 1750, an Act was passed to encourage the make of pig-iron in our American colonies, by admitting it duty free, and also bar-iron, into the port of London. This Act was amended in 1756, extending the importation of bar-iron to all the ports of Great Britain; but the importation, till the time of the war, never averaged above 4000 tons a year. We had then to look to foreign countries, the principal of which were Sweden and Russis, for the necessary supply of iron. From those countries were oeived from 40,000 to 50,000 tons per annum, which continued till the insane conduct of the Emperor PAUL of Russia, in seizing our own resources; and, with the aid of the blast-engine and improved machinery, we were now able to do altogether without the assistance of Russia, except as regarded the better description of iron for the manufacture of such. The great increase in the make caused Mr. Prrr, in the year 1797, to propose laying on a duty of 20s, per ton on pig-iron; but, after full consideration, he abandoned the idea. Lord Huskar Parry, now the Marquis of Laxsnows, who was then Chancellor of the Exchaquer, however, revived the subject in 1809, when the make was 250,000 tons. He proposed to levy a duty of 40s, per ton on pig-iron as a war tax, but, we have a subject of the pig-iron and the proposed to levy a duty of 40s, per ton on pig-iron as a war tax, but, after oarrying the bill into committee, the Ministers were induced to above the proposed to levy a duty of 40s, per ton on pig-iron as a war tax, but, and the precision of the duty on foreign the blackband ironstone, had such an effect, that in about 20 years the arrowing the proposed to the pig-i

61. 5s. per ton, and on pig-iron to 2t. 1s. 8d. per ton. This alteration was opposed by the State of South Carolina, and led to the Compromise Act of the 2d of March, 1833, by which all duties on fereign imports were to be gradually reduced to 20 per cent., ad valorem, by the 30th June, 1842.

The duties were then again raised, till the great commercial reforms in this country led to a more liberal tariff, which took effect from the 1st of December, 1846, fixing an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent, on all descriptions of iron, and 15 per cent. on steel. In conclusion, the author referred to the growth and expansion of our foreign and colonial trade in iron. The requirement of iron was progressive, the great step in advance by ing the railroad, but this description of iron was only to be met with to any extent in England. It did not come into competition with any home manufacture; it was a national requirement, and must be admitted by a total abandonment or by a great reduction of duty, and our manufacture must be the chief source of supply. The extent of our foreign and colonial trade depended more on the coast than on the duty, so that all our efforts should be exerted to cheapen its production. The paper was accompanied by a table, showing the exports of British iron, including unwrought steel, from the year 1796 to 1852, and by a table of the tariffs of foreign countries relating to iron, with the rates of duty in the years 1846 and 1853, showing the changes that were made within that period, with the per centage or increase or decrease.

We have thus early presented to our roaders an outline of this most important paper; and we may, perhaps, be enabled, in our next, to submit to them a copy of the tabular view with which Mr. Scrivenor concluded and illustrated his remarks. A very interesting and important discussion followed, in which the chairman took part, during which the future prospects of British enterprise in iron, and the fiscal obstructions by which foreign Governments impeded its progress were fully

We called the attention of our readers some time ago to the valuable

We called the attention of our readers some time ago to the valuable series of letters published in our Journal, by our correspondent, Mr. Michel, on the subject of alluvial gold washing by machinery.

We are informed that a project is about to be submitted to the public, embracing his views, and testing the question whether the suriforous deposits partially worked by the multitude will yield a paying profit to the adventurers. Mr. Michel, by his calculations, has shown us that we may expect a profit of from 30 to 50 per cent, on the investment, and his scheme combines the elements of simplicity, and a very limited expenditure. Alluvial washing by the aid of steam-power has never yet been attempted in Australia; and it is a singular fact that we find, from the reports of the Colonial Gold Company, that in every case where they have turned their attention to alluvial washings, with the simple mechanism of slutices and long toms, they have obtained paying results. Great difficulties, however, will now probably be found in inducing a cautious public to invest in a gold company. The immense depreciation in gold mining shares, and the mismanagement of the Australian companies, has caused, we fear, an unwillingness among the community to embark even in legitimate speculation. Still, it is possible that even now, in the eleventh hour, Mr. Michel may be pointing us out the right way to succeed.

If, then, this plan is brought forward, the question for the enterprising capitalist to consider is whether, provided he has confidence in the directory, as the amount of required capital is so limited, it is not worth while to try the experiment (if experiment it is), and assortain whether these gold fields can, or cannot, be worked at a profit. Mr. Michel speaks confidently on the subject; others, practically acquainted with the matter, are of the same opinion, and many think very favourably of his scheme. We have carefully read his letters, and it appears to us that the secret of his system of profits consists in simply plac

his system of profits consists in simply placing the company in the position of the individual digger, but working by the aid of machinery and science, instead of by the rudest implements in the hands of ignorance, and doing on a gigantic scale what the individual does daily on a small one. It certainly has been a matter of surprise to us how it has happened that our companies have never hitherto succeeded in obtaining any considerable amount of gold. The gold is undoubtedly on the spot; thousands of ounces are weekly transmitted to Europe; and yet our companies have failed in success. Mr. Michiel asserts that their efforts have invariably been made in a wrong direction, and that, so long as the same errors are persisted in, the same lamentable results must accrue.

Some radical error must exist. We do not profess to say what that error is; but Mr. Michiel's scheme may be a step in the right direction. His statements, and the accuracy of his figures, remain unanswered. Thoroughly master of his subject, he has laid it before the public in all its bearings; and the valuable information contained in his letters, even if they lead to no practical result, deserve the best thanks of the public. We would suggest to the mining world that, before this matter is brought forward, it would not be amiss for those who file our Journal to read over again those letters, and study the subject.

The mineral capabilities of Australia, as a profitable investment for capitalists, is a matter of the utmost importance to this country, and it by no means follows that, because the early mining companies, begun in ignorance, and conducted with imbecility, have failed, that a legitimate, bona fide enterprise, conducted on totally different principles, should not yet succeed. At all events, we consider it well worthy a trial, and have, therefore, again directed the notice of our readers to the subject.

A meeting of adventurers in the Tamar Silver-Lead Mine was held on Tuesday, at Salvador House, Bishopsgate (Dr. Spurgin in the chair); and, for the interest of mining generally, it is to be hoped such meetings may seldom occur. Upon the present occasion, an elaborate report of the committee of investigation was read, and which brought forward such gross acts of mismanagement, that it is difficult to conceive how the parties invalidated can explain their conduct. Amongst other charges, the

may seldom occur. Upon the present occasion, an elaborate report of the committee of investigation was read, and which brought forward such gross acts of mismanagement, that it is difficult to conceive how the parties implicated can explain their conduct. Amongst other charges, the committee stated that they had been foiled in almost every attempt to meet the directors—Mr. Stainsby being determined that no such meeting should take place; and although the business was conducted nominally by five directors, the affairs were really managed by one (Mr. Stainsby). In the last 12 months, the total amount expended on the mine was 15,6564. 16s. 9d., whilst the returns were 16,1954. 16s. 7d., for which 17 ore bills were drawn; but the proceeds did not reach the banker's hands until some time after they became due; thus it was found, according to the ledger, the balance in favour of the company was 10024. 2s. 8d.; but at the same date the cash at the banker's was only 24. 2s. 8d.—a bill for 10004, due on the 17th of June, not being paid into the banker's until the 17th of July. In reference also to the expenses of management in London, the total amount for the 12 months was 6204. 6s.; out of this sum 2044. 4s. was charged for directors and auditors, and instructions were sentdown to charge 4164. 2s. in the cost-sheet as sundries. In conclusion, the report advised a total change in the management of the undertaking. Mr. Burles, jun., in commenting on the report, contended that the ore bills had not been applied to the company's use, and that false entries were made in the ledger. The directors received salaries for performing certain duties, which they had neglected, and entrusted the whole management to Mr. Stainsby. The true state of the mine was not laid before the shareholders, and a large amount of capital was wasted through not paying cash for the materials for the mine, when there ought to have been always sufficient capital in hand to do so. The report being read, the Chalman reports of the directors to resign, an to the report in next week's Journal.

The Crasses steamer has arrived from Australia with 46,211 crs. of go and 79,142 sovereigns, making a total of 263,9866. Her advices are not so late searly three weeks as those brought by the last Overland Mail.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

DEC. 15.-The Iron Trade appears to participate in the dulness of co mercial transactions generally, nor can it be reasonably expected that it should be otherwise. Our cotton and woollen manufactures are very seriously deranged, and a feeling of distrust appears to have gained strength amongst all mercantile communities; we cannot, therefore, be surprised comparative inaction of the iron market. This depression may be traced to the influence of the war in deranging our monetary operations and to the panic which had seized upon all American projects. The war and to the panic which had seized upon all American projects. The war, which acts so injuriously in promoting the use of iron for the peaceful arts, creates inordinate vigour to those branches of the trade which are occupied in manufacturing weapons of destruction; and in Yorkshire the Low Moor Iron Company are actively engaged in making great quantities of shot, shell, and ordnance, for Government. The proposal to make wrought-iron guns, so ably supported by Mr. Nasmyth, and other scientific men, in the leading daily journals, is one which appears to be fraught with good results—one which, if adopted, will prove of immense advantage in our military and naval warfare, and be the means of giving increased employment to our forges in their construction. The feasibility of it cannot, we think, for a moment be doubted. Good results must accrue from the alliance recently entered into with Austria, and we may fairly expect that the Czar will now be made to succumb to the formidable array of nations in arms against him. The explanation of Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, or Tuesday evening, with regard to the Austrian treaty, however, had the effect of producing some depression in public securities.

John Russell, in the House of Commons, or Tuesday evening, with regard to the Austrian treaty, however, had the effect of producing some depression in public securities.

The demand for iron is limited; buyers are unwilling to purchase, in consequence of the uncertainty which hangs over the future, and they are especially deterred by the practice of underselling, which is carried to a great extent, and which destroys all confidence in existing prices. The demand for railway stock, however, continues to be good, and the makers of locomotive engines and railway wheels, and railway ironwork generally, are fully employed. Several contracts are also advertised for rails by old companies, which, coupled with the demand likely to be created for now projects, of considerable extent in the aggregate, will produce a better tone of business in the trade. Plates for shipbuilding continue to be in considerable request, and the demand for hoops is scarcely checked by the approach of winter, although this must put an end to shipments to most of the continental ports. The orders which are received are for immediate delivery, and, from their pressing character, it can easily be shown how small stocks are in this and other countries.

The Scotch Pig-iron market has rallied from its recent depression, and exhibits a firmer character: with the comparatively small stock which is held, it cannot be expected to undergo any great change.

The Sheffield trades generally are experiencing considerable depression. An absence of orders from America, and the rumour of an alteration in the rates for export, have in some measure depressed the trade.

We are glad to learn that some of the Sheffield manufacturers are about to be favoured with a share of the orders of Government for edge tools. A prejudice was some time ago created in reference to the quality of some edge tools furnished to the army in the East, by which their entrenching operations were much impeded. A correspondence took place between the Government and the authorities at Shef

that the articles complained of were not made at Sheffield, and the fame of the metropolis edge tools, therefore, remained untarnished. A promise was then elicited from Government that Sheffield should receive a due of the metropolis

was then elicited from Government that Sheffield should receive a due proportion of Government contracts, and in obedience to this promise, Major Orde, on behalf of the Ordnance department, visited Sheffield on Friday, and inspected a number of the large firms, for the purpose of entering into contracts with them for supplying Government with edge tools. The Coal Trade is remarkably active, and prices are steady, with no indications of an advance. The season has now so far advanced that the winter demand has fully set in. It is admitted by most coal masters that present supplies, in comparison with those received at this period last year, are double in extent. So long, therefore, as supplies are well kept up, there is no fear of any repetition of the searcity and dearness which prevailed during the greater part of last winter.

The Over Haddon Gold and Silver Mining Company assembled, on Friday last, at the Chatsworth Hotel, Edensor, Derbyshire, in order to determine which of two modes laid before them for the reduction of their ores they should adopt. The assays of Prof. Mitchell, Mr. Calvert (author of the Gold Rooks of England), and also an assay by Mr. Martin, of Shef-

mine which of two modes laid before them for the reduction of their ores they should adopt. The assays of Prof. Mitchell, Mr. Calvert (author of the Gold Rocks of England), and also an assay by Mr. Martin, of Shef. field, who was present, were produced, and discussed at length. Mr. W. Condell, M.R.C.S., of Chatsworth, was requested to take the chair, and commenced business by reading the letters of the assayers and their assays, receiving also the remarks of Mr. Martin, on his peculiar mode of operation, and its result. The gold produced by Prof. Mitchell and that by Mr. Martin being placed under the influence of acid in the room, each appeared equally pure, and as the mode of operation in reducing the mineral to gold was different in each case, so was the matter acted upon. The substance sent to Prof. Mitchell being 8 cwts. of every variety of which the various strata is composed, consequently in this mass there would be rat to goin was unbrance sent to Prof. Mitchell being 8 cwts. of every variety of which the various strata is composed, consequently in this mass there would be a great deal that did not possess any commercial value; whilst, on the other hand, Mr. Martin did not operate on the gross mass, but on a quantity of pyrites, separated from the earthy matter by washing, and which produced at the rate of 11 ozs. of fine gold per ton of pyrites. Mr. Calvert, in his assay, certificate No. 1, states the value at 2t. per ton of the gross; and we may just observe, that Mr. Calvert's assay of two other specimens were not so favourable as No. 1, but No. 1 happens to be that needliar stratum of which the mine has such abundance.—Mr. Broomedian stratum of which the mine has such abundance.—Mr. Broomedian stratum of which the mine has such abundance. specimens were not so favourable as No. 1, but No. 1 happens to be that peculiar stratum of which the mine has such abundance.—Mr. Broomhead, of Calver, observed, that be had made statistical observations on the various assays and differential quantities and amounts of the materials sent off from the mine, and found, from the amount of No. 1 sent to Prof. Mitchell, that the two assays were nearly uniform; Prof. Mitchell having produced from the mass sent to him, much of which contained nothing of commercial value, 1 dvt. 13½ grains of gold per ton, without assaying for silver, which is included in Mr. Calvert's assay. A special assay for silver, made by Messrs. Read and Co., of Sheffield, being nearly the same as that given in certificate No. 1 by Mr. Calvert -viz., 5 ozs. 16 dwts. 12 grs. of fine silver per ton; whilst the amount of gold given by Mr. Calvert from No. 1 is 2 dwts. 19 grs. We may here remark, that in order to ascertain the merits of the gold question, Prof. Mitchell has been engaged for some months crushing a variety of ores, on an extensive scale, with a machine of his own invention, and amalgamating the precious metals by the means of mercury, and his calculation is that by his process 2 dwts. of gold will clear the cost of so doing.

Perhaps we ought to have observed that the Over Haddon is a lead mine—that the material has necessarily to be brought to the surface, and, consequently, the discovery of gold and silver was accidental, and the endeavours of the proprietors are strictly, at present, experimental, for their own guidance. After Mr. Martin had sufficiently explained the peculiarities of his process, the meeting seemed to think that they had arrived at that stage of proceedings when they should decide unon some plan of ore-

rities of his process, the meeting seemed to think that they had arrived at that stage of proceedings when they should decide upon some plan of ope-ration; whereupon Mr. Burgoyne, of Eyam, observed that he had listened with the most intense interest to the observations that had been made, and it struck him that the best results appeared to have been produced from the pyrites; and as, by the law of gravitation, the pyrites, like other metals, were easily obtained by ordinary crushing and washing, therefore, as this experiment was to be accomplished cheaply, let so much of the mass be the reduced as would produce 1 ton of pyrites. But that he constitutions thus reduced as would produce I ton of pyrites,—let that be operated upon in accordance with Mr. Martin's plans, and the company would get a sound result, almost costless. Mr. Broomhead entirely agreed in those views, and observed that, in addition to the process of washing, filtration through a woollen fabric might be advantageously adopted. Mr. Burgoyne proposed that Mr. Broomhead should take the management of this experiment; and as a majority of the Sallad Holes shareholders were present, if agreeable to them, it should be effected by the assistance of their waterwheel. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jepson and Mr. Hray, of Moorpark, Mr. W. Rooth, of Chesterfield, Mr. Bentley, of Middleton, Mr. Heginbotham, and Mr. Burgoyne, the Sallad Holes proprietors, agreed to the same. Mr. Jepson then laid a collection of documents before the meeting which had accumulated in his possession during the time he had been engaged in arriving at the treaty with the Crown. These communications were very satisfactory.

MINERS, AND THE PATHIOTIC FUND.—At a meeting, on Saturday, of the miners employed under Capt. W. Ramsden, at the Merllyn, Orsedd, Pen-y-Gelli, lichell, Garreg, Whitford, Mostyn, South Pant-y-Goff, and Halkin Castle Mines, they ill chesrfully agreed to leave one day's pay in the hands of Capt. Ramsden towards he Farcielle Fund.

BRASS FORMED BY GALVANIC AGENCY.

Copper is more electro-negative than sine, and separates more easily om its solutions than a metal less negative. If, then, in order to obtain from its solutions than a metal less negative. If, then, in order to obtain a deposit of brass by galvanic means, we employ a solution containing the two component metals, copper and zinc, in the proportions in which they would form brass, there will only be produced by the action of the battery a deposit of real copper; the zinc, more difficult of reduction, remains in solution. What must be done, then, to obtain a simultaneous precipitate of the two metals in the proportions required, is either to retard the precipitation of the copper, or to accelerate that of the zinc. This may be effected by forming the bath with a great excess of zinc and very little copper. Dr. Heeren gives the following proportions as having perfectly succeeded:—

ded :—
There are to be taken of Sulphate of copper
Warm water
And then Sulphate of sine
Warm water
Cyanide of potassitu
Warm water

Cyanide of potassium 18
Warm water 36

Each salt is dissolved in its prescribed quantity of water, and the solutions are then mixed; thereupen a precipitate is thrown down, which is either dissolved by agitation alone, or by the addition of a little cyanide of potassium; indeed it does not much matter if the solution be a little troubled. After the addition of 250 parts of distilled water, it is subjected to the action of two Bunsen elements, charged with concentrated nitric acid, mixed with one-tenth of oil of viticil. The bath is to be heated to ebullition, and is introduced into a glass with a foot, in which the two electrodes are plunged. The object to be covered is suspended from the positive pole, whilst a plate of brass is attached to the negative pole. The two metallic pieces may be placed very near.

The deposit is rapidly formed if the bath be very hot; after a few minutes there is produced a layer of brass, the thickness of which sugments rapidly. Deposits of brass have been obtained in this way on copper, zinc, brass, and Britannia metal; these metals were previously well pickled. Iron may, probably, also be coated in this way; but cast-iron is but ill adapted for this operation.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of November :-

Newcastle Sunderland Seaham. Hartlepool & West Hart. Stockton and Middlesbro'	191 106 218	28,551 64,299	Blyth Scotch Welsh Yorkshire, &c. Small coal and cinders.	18 22 3	3,483 467 8,271 2,997 169
Total	, and ente	ered at t	he Coal Market during the		300,661

Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of November, 1854 3,0133 November, 1854 the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of November, 1854 Comparative Statement of 1853 and 1854. orted from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1853 ...Ships 11,001

Imported from 1st January to 30th Nov., 1854 ... ,, 10,836 3,088,574 ,, Decrease of shins and increase of tons 165 31,296

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of November :-

Railways. Tons ewt.	Railways,	Tons	two
Great Northern	Great Western	6,160	0
Eastern Counties		87,786	18
Coals by railway in November, 1853		63,671	17
Coals by canal in November, 1853		2,713	0
Comparative Stateme	ent of 1853 and 1854.		
Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th	November, 1854	849,640	1
Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th	November, 1853	563,279	11
Increase in the year 1954-railways	***************************************	286,360	10
Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th 2	fovember, 1854	28,759	4
Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th 2	Kovember, 1853	19,415	8
Increase in the year 1854—canala		9.343	16

PROPOSED GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY, THROUGH THE NORTHERN MINERAL DISTRICTS.—The advantages of the proposed Great Central Railway are making themselves more apparent. Various applicants, of more or less influence, now urge claims for the line to approach them: thus, the Sheriff of Roxburghshire solicits that, if at all practicable, it should go by Jedburgh, instead of by Hawick; Annan next expresses in clear resolutions its desire to co-coverate in promoting the first Central Railthe Sheriff of Roxburghshire solicits that, if at all practicable, it should go by Jedburgh, instead of by Hawick; Annan next expresses in clear resolutions its desire to co-operate in promoting the Great Central Railway, and improving the Solway; and at a meeting of the Town Council, the town clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Sewell, to intimate that the Council were willing to co-operate with the promoters of the line, the terms and conditions of such co-operation to be left for future adjustment; and also to oppose the passing of the Silloth Bay Dock Bill through Parliament, as injurious to the port of Annan as a harbour of shipping, and interposing serious obstacles to the future improvement of the channel of the Solway. It was also unanimously agreed to call a public meeting to raise the necessary funds to oppose the Silloth Bock Bill. In addition to these satisfactory signs of progress, a deputation of the promoters of the Silloth Bill paid a visit of enquiry to the promoters of the Great Central Railway, as the temperately discussed articles of the Mining Journat had been extensively copied by the local press, and produced that influence which such discussion is certain to do. They had also two subsequent interviews with Mr. Sewell, when all their enquiries were satisfactorily and freely answered by reference to official documents, and their marine surveyor, Capt. Robinson, R.N., admitted that improving the Solway was one of cost only, and not of engineering difficulty. The Carlisle nuthorities have an Act for levying shipping dues to light and buoy the Solway, which bearing an extensive traffic, would produce a revenue equal to keep the Solway one of the bost navigable extuarios of the country. After these interviews, it is expected the Carlisle authorities will join heartily the Great Central Railway, and thereby promote their own best interests. Carlisle would then become the head-quarters of the railway, and would have the influence and means of extending its commerce far beyond what it ever befor it ever before posses

Coal in the Crimea.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Ewart asked for information as to the quantity of coal on the southern coast of the Euxine, and its probable utility for steam navigation!—Sir J. Graham said arrangements had been made with the Turkish Government for a lesse of those mines to the English Government, to be worked for the benefit of the free powers, England, France, and Turkey, in the Black Sex. The coal was of gool quality, and adapted to the purposes of steam navigation when mixed with a better quality, but by itself it was scarcely fitted for that purpose. It was expected that 30,000 tons would be raised, to be equally divided between the three powers.—Mr. Ewart asked whether it would be applied to the use of the army !—Sir. J. Graham said it was hardly adequate for that object, but orders had been given at several of our state in the Crimes.

Coal in Canada.—We have important news to communicate—important, considering the present and prespective price of fuel, and important to this province generally. Coal has at leasth been discovered in Canada. The important discovery was made by Mr. Campbell, as he was in the act of sinking a well. When down shoul is feet, he struck on a rich bed of coal, which is pronounced to be of a very superior quality.—Toronto Coloniat.

perior quality.—I aronto Colonist.

Gold in New Zealand.—At the Geological Society, Mr. C. Heaphy read a paper on the gold-hearing district of Coromandel. The mountain ridge of Coromandel is mainly composed of crystalline rocks. Granis forms the summit of the main ridge, and bluish grey slates fank the sides. Trap and quarts veins are very prevalent, and indications of copper, iron, and silver, are frequent. A granite rock appears also on the western coast, shout five miles from the main ridge, associated with clay-slate. On the castern side of the peninents, a mass of indurated pumice sand flanks the older rocks at Mercary Bay. To the westward, at a distance of 30 miles (across the Thames Fribt, and with some clay-slate islands intervening) is the volcanic district of Auckland. Gold in varying quantities exists in the beds of many of the streams of the peninsula, and in the elay on the slopes and spurs of the chief mountain range. On its western side, the valley of the Kapanga (especially its upper purt), the Mranawai (ranaing into the Wains stream), the Kapanga (especially its upper purt), the Mranawai (ranaing into the Wains stream), the Kapanga (especially its upper purt), the Mranawai (ranaing into the Wains stream), the Kapanga (especially its upper purt), the Mranawai (ranaing into the Wains stream), the Kapanga (especially its upper purt), the Mranawai (ranaing into the Wains stream), the Kapanga (especially its upper purt), the Mranawai (ranaing into the Wains stream), the Kapanga (especially its upper purt), the Mranawai (ranaing into the ranains stream) of the Coromandel range is hout 1909 ft. above the sea; the average height of the range above the dignings is 1800 ft. The author describes in detail the various conditions under which the gold occurs at the alluvial deposits, both in the fragments of its quartz matrix, and scattered through the clay and sand. The matrix has not, however, yet been detected to situ.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL FUEL, AND TREATMENT OF ORES.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL PUEL, AND TREATMENT OF ORES.

The subject of the importance of improving the machinery of war has received our serious attention, as recorded in the two last Numbers of the Mining Journal, and will be found to have tost none of its interest in our remarks in another part of this day's publication. It is satisfactory to find that not only the public, but the Government are at length fully alive to the necessity of fresh and decisive measures being adopted; for it is now a serious fact, and generally understood, that engines of destruction far exceeding those now in use could have been constructed, and long cre this Sebastopol have been as Bomaraund.

The results of Mr. Nasmyth's offer for constructing artillery of wroughtiron was fully explained in last week's Journal. We are perfectly conversant with the steam-hammer, and what can be accomplished by its assistance; but unless a superior quality of iron is brought under its power, it may also prove a failure, and place us in a worse position than before. We would, therefore, call attention to the fact that an English iron gun, after 300 rounds, requires re-venting, and then the entire gun will not stand more than 1000 rounds; while a Belgian gun in one case, after reventing, stood 6000 fires, and in another case stood the discharge of 2118 fires without re-venting. The Siege of Antwerp, when Belgium separated from Holland in 1830, furnishes historical facts with which our Government should have been acquainted, and of which they should have taken the advantage. General Beitshare of the French Artillery, was rated from Holland in 1830, furnishes historical facts with which our Government should have been acquainted, and of which they should have taken the advantage. General Paixhans, of the French Artillery, was sent to assist the Belgians in the Siege of Antwerp. In company with General Busen he reconnoitred the citadel, and found it to be a place of extraordinary strength. Every point was well sheltered from the effects of shells, and there was, moreover, a most, which could be filled with water from the sea. The French general then proposed to King Leopold to shorten the siege by means of a mortar, of which the shells would weigh 1000 lbs., and contain each 100 lbs. of powder. This, it was thought, would with a few blows decide the struggle, and cut short the pains and miseries of a protracted siege. The proposal was believed to be inhuman, and it was not until after 50,000 cambon balls and shells had been spent in vain upon the city that the monster mortar—a charcoal casting made miseries of a protracted alege. The proposal was individuous to be institutional and it was not until after 50,000 cambon balls and shells had been spent in vain upon the city that the monster mortar—a charcoal casting made at Liege—was brought out. Nine shells were fired, huge flying dragons, one of which burst in the air, and eight descended into the citadel. Two days after the first shell was fired the beleagured citadel surrendered. A mortar, capable of propelling a shell of such dimensions with any certainty and safety to its attendants, must have been manufactured to the utmost nicety; while charcoal of wood, or peat, which is still better, could only be employed to produce iron fit for such purpose, being more tough, elastic, and free from flaws. It takes 3 tons of coke to make a ton of pig; 1½ ton of charcoal to make a ton of the finest charcoal iron; and it does appear strange that our ironmasters, with such facts before them, will persevere in the use of pit coul, with all its impurities, while millions of tons of peat charcoal may be obtained from our bog lands.

The practice of charring peat was brought into use at a very early period, particularly in Germany, where it was much used, and is said to have been employed in this state in the smelting works of Freyburg, about 1560, as also in some parts of Bohemis, Silesia, Upper Saxony, and other places. In addition to the numerous testimonials of Tredgold, Davy, Letheby, and others, in favour of peat, either in a dried compressed state,

places. In addition to the numerous testimonials of freegons, way, Letheby, and others, in favour of peat, either in a dried compressed state, or as charcoal, Dr. King esteems it to be "the sweetest and most wholesome fire that can be made; more fit for a chamber, and for consumptive persons than either wood, coal, or charcoal."

or as charceal, Dr. King esteems it to be "the sweetest and most wholesome fire that can be made; more fit for a chamber, and for consumptive persons than either wood, coal, or charceal."

It has often been remarked by observant persons who have paid even casual attention to the various processes in use for the smelting and reduction of ores, and the refinement of the resultant metal, how little the march of science has done for metallurgy, the smelting of iron, copper, and other metallic ores, although on a much larger scale than formerly, and with the introduction of new and powerful machinery in the subsequent processes, being still only a modification of the crude, complex, and dilatory operations of our forefathers, and unworthy the advancement of the age. It is with much pleasure we observe that Messrs. Gwynne and Co., of Essex-wharf, Strand, have patented an entirely new method of reducing metallic ores, by the introduction of a system for the effectual application of a fuel, apparently intended by nature for the purpose, by a mode of manipulation which will produce the metal in a perfect state, effect an immense saving in time, and which, when tried on a large scale, and duly appreciated by the iron and other metal trades, is likely completely to revolutionise the present operations of the blast furnace. From their specification, we find the basis of the invention to consist in the production of a fuel from dried, pulverised, and subsequently compressed peat, a process fully described by us in our Journal of the 17th of December last, and by which it becomes so solidified as to possess a specific gravity greater than some coal. The patentees propose to introduce, before compression, ores combined with the most suitable reducing and purifying agents in combination with the fuel, and being mixed with the proper relative proportions of such matters, it may be employed, with or without the hot or cold blast, for smelting, reducing, or refining metals. They also propose to make charcoal from compressed peat

Salts;" and we now proceed to describe that part of the process resuming to the reduction of metals. The peat fuel having been properly prepared, and pulverised, is combined with other substances, as lime, manganese, &c., and in such quantities, as upon the usual estimates, or testing experiments, to determine with precision the proper working character of the furnace charge it may be found expedient to adopt, and upon which they adjust and determine the character and quantities of these corrective materials best suited for a favourable result. All the necessary substances being pulverised and prepared, the patentees take of the ore itself the quantity intended to operate upon, and to which the materials have been adjusted, and reduce it also to a comminuted state. The ingredients are then thoroughly mixed, the moisture evaporated, and the mass formed by powerful compression into globular lumps of convenient size, which being piled up in the furnace, admit a sufficient quantity of air to play through the interstices, thus affording the necessary oxygen to the carbonaceous portion of the charge.

These processes, it will be seen, vary much from the present methods adopted in smelting metallic ores, are based on scientific principles, and evince much ingenuity. Instead of layer over layer of fuel, ore, and flux, the patentees intimately mix and consolidate the whole in blocks, and the fuel being free from all impurities, and the fluxes and correctives being intimately blended with the pulverised ore, the metal is at once reduced and run off in a pure state. In the manufacture of steel particularly, the various qualities of which depend on the proportion of carbon combined with the metal, the patentees are enabled to supply with unerring certainty any particular quality, known by experiments already made, results can be produced in much less than half the time at present required; and it is expected eventually in practice if will not exceed one quarter, reducing the cost of the best steel to one-third of the prese

the leaves of which were of iron, as thin as ordinary book paper. This iron was manufactured in Germany, from peat charcoal, and by a far more crude and imperfect method than that now patented by Mossrs. Gwynne, the general introduction of which appears to us to be likely to form an era in metal manufactures

IMPROVED TREATMENT OF PEAT AS A FUEL.—Mr. H. C. Lindo, of New York, suggests a simple means of depriving peat or surf of the salts of lime and iron, which it contains in abundance, which set so powerfully in preventing free combustion, and which produce the roisone and uncleanly floculent white ash. The turf is first placed in a tank, having at bottom a unitable outlet, losed by a valve; a quantity of water is then poured in, to which is added one thousandth part of muriatic seid. After sosking for abunt vis bours, the mass should be well stirred, and at the expiration of twenty-four hours the water is to be withdrawn, by opening the valve. The peat, thoroughly drained, will be ready for moulding into cakes of an table size, which, when dry, will burn equal to coal or wood.

The BRIMSTONN TRADE.—The consumption of this article appears to have been increasing of late in this country to a very great extent—the returns showing that 72,155 tons were imported during the ten months ending Nov., against only 38,757 tons within the same period of 1853, and only 28,556 in the ten months of 1855. The month's imports of the three years show an increase from 907 tons and 3858 tons to 5055 tons in 1954. Although a large gortion of this great importation may have been required for manufactures other than that of gunpowder, there can be no doubt that a considerable per centage of the ingresse is attributed to the war.—Gateshase Observer. IMPROVED TREATMENT OF PRAT AS A FUEL. -Mr. H. C. Lindo, of New

COPPER IN CHESHIRE-OLD REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINING FOURNAL

mil. your worship favour, always remaining your worship most humble servant, Mekerlon, Sept. 23, 167.

To the Right Honourable Sir Philip Egerton, Knight.

Copy of Mr. Brandshagen's Letter respecting the Bickerton Copper Mines.

An account of, and remarks respecting, the mines in Sir Philip Egerton's property—I find the vein of a great extent in length, neither the beginning or the end of it having Been as yet discovered. In some places it is broader than in others, dividing itself into several branches, between which the bust ore lies in nests, as all the rich ore does in Europe; but I find by many sime that this is not the chief or head vein, but only a sister of the same (as we term it), the chief vein nover having been discovered or sought after; and by many sime and reasons, too numerous to mention hers, I conclude that the ore in this mine must be a great deal better in the depths than it is near the surface, and have already found that in the several pits now formed then or is much better fixed than that above. I have also observed that the ore is deeper towards the west (sun-setting) than it does towards the east (sun-sing), which is no small sign of its consistence. The ore itself which is found here consists of copper and lead mixed together, but of other metal or mixeral, or how much of every sort is in it, I cannot tell you until I have examined it by fire and water. The ore may be divided into three sorts—rich ore (which is as good as can be wished), middle, and common ore, which may be expertated from teach other to prove

more fundamental sigms of the stretch of this wein, which is rarely like the stretch of its sister. There is a want of workinsen, as well above as under ground, to go on bravely with this work. There are many more remarks to make, for all of which I have not space, but shall offer a few suggestions for the present respecting the ore itself. In the first place, it is well to consider if it require to be washed, consisting as it does of sand, limestone, hormstone, quarry spar, and clay. To wash all these substances from the real ore requires much skill, and yields considerable profit, because these can be smelted at the same expense. In the reserving times more washed one can be done than unwashed, but it is no small matter to determine what methed of washing it will best answer. I have before divided this one into three sorts—viz., rich, middle, and common, and find that each sort requires a different method of washing, but what particular method remains to be tried, especially if the nature of this ore will permit of its being washed upon Hugh and Planhend (as it is termed), the best washing yet discovered. The next require experienced workmen, for any other will permit of its being washed upon Hugh and Planhend (as it is termed), the best washing yet discovered. The next require experienced workmen, for any other will work more unischief than profit. This ore can also (as I imagine) be smelted without washing, but, as I have before said, with greater expense, and in less quantities within any given time. The most considerable evil attending the smelting of unwashed orre is that the earthy and stony substances of which the ore partly consists must be smelted into stacks, and by the number of these it follows that the metal in great quantities emains invisible, as I have observed in several places that not a quart of metal is seen out of the ore which was in them. I remember, then I was last in Norway, the remains invisible, as I have observed in several places that not a quart of metal is seen out of the ore wh

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New iron, nbus-urf is

how-t only (1852. 8 tons have doubt

ing masters, and minera or another meaning about it. Then I am like physicians, building masters, and minera are, vary seldom of one mind in their matters. The differences were chiefly in that—

ist. Mr. Gallanzere would see the vein under their coat first and take the ore there upwards, and I would have many small shafts (like by his way he needfully must), and I would have lesser shafts but larger. Both ways can be done and every one has his certain reason. I will put down some of my consideration and leave the censure to others, willingly submit my own opinion to an other best judgment.

3rd. That we should sink down only for that reason to see what the vein would do. I think it not so needful because we know already what she does, having the very care into our hands if this should not go to so great a depth. Nevertheless methinks that nobody intends to let it stay where it is now, but take it away and make the best profit of it, yet by all signs it will go deep enough; but if our vein did not give any for the it was reasonable to sink down to see what she would do.

4th. When Mr. Gallanzere sinks down there cannot work in every pit more than the mean man, and the same cannot get more ore there than the plus is broad, which is a little above a yard, which will be very lesse there against. In my way I sink the plus down always as fast as ever can be done, and take the care what is on all sides and ways in the whole vein together with me, and that from the beginning of the vein on the work time. Gallanzere has sunk down so far as he thinks at the in the plus of the work time, and per consequent in every pit than one or two, and that during all his work time, and per consequent in every pit than one or two, and that during all his work time, and per consequent in every pit than one or two, and that during all his work time, and per consequent in every pit than one or two, and that during all his work time, and per consequent in every pit than one or two, and that during all his work time, and per consequent in

Aftiexed to have been favourable, but there does not appear to have been saything done until about 1736, when it was again slightly examined, and it appeared from an old memorandum book that about 44 tens of capital ore were raised. Many offers have been made to the owner of the estate, but there was a difficulty in forming a semipany, and the work seemed to have been given up.

In the year 1897, 417 John Grey Egreton was induced to make a trial in the ground afresh, but pravious to beginning sont down Mr. Ascum, of Old Compton-street, Scho, Londen, an experison of missers of the control of the old shafts and workings, Mr. Accum went down and traced the different velus, and gave it as his decided opinion that there was a valuable mite of copper in the land, but at what depth he could not ascertain. He discovered the remnant of the volus, and aw what he termed a regular lode. In consequence of his opinion, Sit John Egreton procured an experienced miner from Cornwall, and determined to give the ground a fair trial, and during the progress of the Cornish miner he obtained ore yielding 23 per cent. copper; but the works being damp, the chief miner took cold, became very ill, was uncasy at being so great a distance from home, returned to Cornwall, and about a fortnight after his arrival died. The man had been recommended to Sir John, or rather lens, by a Cornish friend, as a person of great experience, skill, and integrity; this man frequently said there were the strongest indications of a body of ore in the ground, but he thought it lay deep, and his recommendation to Sir John Egerton was, not to preceed further in trying the ground, as he plainly saw there was a valuable mine below, but to form a powerful company and drive from the bottom right through the hill. This he said would be expensive, but that he was confident of ultimate success. Some of the ore obtained in new ground was sent to Mr. Accum, and upon smelting a portion he declared it contained the purest tore he had ever seen. The hill in question is abo

MINING DIFFICULTIES AND DIFFERENCES.

In another column appears a report of the proceedings at the Tamar meeting, on Tuesday, from which it will be seen that neither shareholders or directors have much cause for satisfection at the present position in which the unjustifiable conduct of the latter have placed the affairs of that company; and which we regret to find is by no means singular in such respect, as the shareholders in the Esgain Wayn Mine, in Cardiganshire, have also got into a slough of difficulty and despond through the cheming and squabiling, the charging and refuting, with crimination ben cragaged assion, among the various parties who have four the crimination of the control of the control

Ct. B. Hioss.

Such is the position in which matters now stand—a position, considering, from the reports of all practical men who have inspected it, the undoubted value of the mine, is much to be regretted. As, however, the committee, or a clique in power, excluded our reporter from the meeting, we an only form our opinion of the conduct of parties, and the real position of affairs, from the various statements submitted to us.

and the real position of affairs, from the various statements submitted to us.

Comparison of Iron and Wooden Vessels.—In a note attached to his translation of Fincham's Outline of Ship-building, M. Nillus, of Havre, makes some interesting remarks on the comparative advantages of wooden and iron-vessels, which we here present in an abridged form. Almost all vessels, whether in wood or iron, have hitherto been constructed on a wrong principle. The greatest possible strength has been given to the sides and bottom, while the deck has been neglected. But a ship should be regarded as a great tube or box, capable of sustaining a load at tim middle while suspended at its ends, or, conversely, of sustaining loads at each end while supported at the middle. To obtain this result with the least weight of materials, the upper and lower parts of the vessel, otherwise the deck and the bottom, should be the strongest. Instead of this the deck is usually slight and weak, and is generally regarded only as a platform to be used for working the ship, or as a covering to keep the water from the interior of the hull. Iron ships should form a tube, closed at each end, and strengthened by ribs and cross-beams, forming continuous pieces, so that the tube might be considered as strengthened by a series of rings. The sides should, of course, be rivetted to the ribs, so that the whole would form something analogous to a tubulay bridge. Even the present construction of iron steamers is much superfor in solidity to that of wooden ships, as a few examples will suffice to show. The Great Britain remained during the entire length of a severe winter fixed on the rocks at Dundrum, and when released from her critical position was capable of being so repaired as to become a packet ship to Australia. A recent example is furnished by the Ward Queen, constructed by Scott Russell, with a length twelve times as great as her maximum breadth, a very high proportion for a sea-going vessel. This small steamer was employed between Down and the length twelv sel. This extraordinary proportion in the relative cost of wear and tear in these two vessels might be, in part, attributed to the Midgeon being two years older than the Docer, but this would be far from completely explaining it. Hitherto iron vessels have entirely failed for the purposes of war. Nomerous experiments, made in France and England, have clearly demonstrated their inapplicability. A ball first at an iron bull strikes the side, and continuing its course right through, will come out at the other side; sometimes it breaks into dangerous splinters whole kill and wound in all directions. Moreover it is impossible to perfectly close up the hole left by a cannon ball in the iron plate, from the jagged edge turned to the interior of the ship. M. Willus concludes that iron is much preferable to wood as the material for merchant and passenger vessels, but is entirely unsuited for the construction of ships of war.

GUN-COTTON.—A correspondent writes from Vienna :- "32 of the new Gun-Cotton.—A correspondent writes from Vienna:—"32 of the new timber, but if this will keep the balance to other things and charges who followed this I will keep the balance to other things and charges who followed this I will lett consider of, and for all that if it is a very slow way to get the ore out. I will mention here how long time it would take away before all the little shafts which he must made could come to the proposed depth, and how by such means we would always provide the melting orens, and when he has his things according his way in order, and that he get I ton of ore, in the same time I will get at least 10 or 12 tons by may when things are in order as they must be.

D. B. BELDERAGES.

Biokerian, Oct. 4, 1607.

There is known to exist copper or in the Bickerton Hills, in Chealire, on ansestate belonging to Sir John Grey Egerton, Bart. It appears to have been first sought after by Mr. Brandshagen, a Garman, in 1607, whose opinion seems by the copy of his letter was jaged and splintery."

NEW PROCESS OF ELECTRO-GILDING.

Mr. Briant's process, verified by M. Jacoby, was made by him the object of a very favourable report to the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh. It consists in the substitution of the exide of gold for the clorids of gold, and in the employment of a very feeble current engendered by an element of Daniell. The following are the details of the process:

of Daniell. The following are the details of the process:

Fifty-two grammes of gold are to be dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, and the solution evaporated, in order to obtain the chloride of gold dry, and with as little acid as possible. The chloride is then dissolved in 8 killed grammes of hot water, and 100 grammes of well-sifted magnesia added, and allowed to digest at a moderate temperature. The oxide of gold which is separated is found in combination with magnesia. This deposit, well washed, is then treated with water acidulated with nitrie acid in the proportion of 375 grammes of acid to 5 kilogrammes, and is then simply hydrated oxide of gold, which is then to be washed in a filter, until the washing water no longer colours litmus paper.

It is with the oxide of gold that Mr. Briant proposes to for, a his bath:

It is with the oxide of gold that Mr. Briant proposes to for, a his bath;

500 grammes 120 5 kilograms

Caustic potash.

Water.

Water.

Water.

Water.

Water.

Water.

Water.

Sand having dissolved them, the oxide of gold with its filter is added, and the whole boiled during 20 minutes. The oxide of gold dissolves, and there is formed at the same time a precipitate of sesqui-oxide of iron. It is allowed to cool, and is then filtered, by which a yellow liquid, fit for use, is obtained. The objects to be gilt should be well cleaned, and attached to the zinc pole of an element of Daniell, while the upper pole is connected with a platina plate.

The gilding may be effected in a warm or cold solution; in the first case, the deposit forms more rapidly, but with less delicacy. In order to obtain a durable deposit, and analogous to fire gilding, several hours are required. When the liquid is exhausted oxide of gold is again added, by which a fresh precipitation of oxide of iron is produced.

The gilding thus obtained perfectly admits of being burnished, and of undergoing all the operations employed to produce mat, or dead gold.

M. Jacoby makes the following remarks:—One of the most difficult problems to solve in this branch of manufacture is the production of dead surfaces. Although we know the nature and manipulation of the grecess, it is only the Parisian workman who can perfectly succeed in this field; hence it is that those operations are always conducted by French workmen, as well in native establishments as in foreign establishments of some importance.

The production of dead gold is always accompanied by a loss of metal.

hence it is that these operations are always conducted by French workmen, as well in native establishments as in foreign establishments of some importance.

The production of dead gold is always accompanied by a loss of metal. inasmuch as it necessitates a system of corrosion by chlorine. Nevertheless, Briant's process enables a matted surface to be obtained by galvanic agency, which is not inferior to the best of Paris, whilst it does not require any of those subsequent operations of the kind required by fire gilding. This deadening is spontaneously produced as soon as the coating of gold has acquired a certain thickness; it is more beautiful when the operation is carried on in the cold; by a very simple artifice a more or less reddish tint, on the one hand, or a whitish one on the other, is produced; it is merely sufficient to dilute the bath by a greater or lesser quantity of water.

When the objects to be gilded are polished and brilliant, the electrogilding will also be brilliant, and it requires a longer time and a thicker coating of gold to obtain a deadened surface. It is, therefore, important to communicate, in the first instance, to the objects a deadened surface by the process employe in fire gilding, or, more economically, by covering them at once with a thin pellicle of copper by electric agency, which, as is well known, can be obtained with a beautiful matted service. But in both cases it is indispensable to eliminate the last traces of acid which might adhere to the objects; for this purpose they should be washed with water rendered alkaline, and then with pure water.

An important point to be considered is the choice of the substance which is to be employed for protecting the points which should not be gilded, for it must be remembered that the gilding bath is alkaline; for this purpose plaster impregnated with an alcoholic solution of lac is recommended.

M. Jacoby mentions another process for obtaining a good electro gilding. He dissolves a ducat of rolled gold in mitro-muriatic acid, evapo-

pose plaster impregnated with an alcoholic solution of lacis recommended.

M. Jacoby mentions another process for obtaining a good electro-gilding. He dissolves a ducat of rolled gold in nitro-muriatic acid, evaporates to dryness the solution, and dissolves the product in a liquid containing 576 grains of yellow prussiate of potash and 144 grains of caustic potash; the mixture is then boiled during half an hour, after which it is filtered and diluted with a sufficient quantity of water to give to the bath the weight of 340 grammes. After this, the bath will be found composed in the following manner: in the following manner :-

12 3 120

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS. ENGLAND - Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines

or the last week:	1851.	1010	1858.
	£48,785		£46,605
Lancashire and Yorkshire		********	17,500
London and South-Western		*******	11,257
London and Brighton		********	
Midland	24,803		
Great Western		*********	
South-Eastern		*******	
Great Northern Chester and Holyhead		********	
North-Eastern	27,462	********	
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire			7,388
East Anglian		*******	805
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	20,708	*********	18,683
East Lancashire	4,899	*******	
Bristol and Exeter		********	
Exeter and Crediton		*******	
Shropshire Union		×44 +1419	
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction		*******	
Shrewsbury and Chester			
South Yorkshire		*********	
Manchester and South Junction Kendal and Windermere		*********	
The state of the s	bine on	w the m	erresnondi

Manchester and South June Kendal and Windermere			133	135
These figures show the following	ing aggregate re	sults (taking	only the co	rrespondir
lines):—	Receipts.	Miles open	. Average	per mile.
1854	£258,230	4455	£56	16 9
1853	231,268	4442	52	1 .3
The general position of the tra				
Scotland.—The returns on S Aberdeen Caledonian North British Giasgow and South Wester Editburgh and Glasgow Scottish Central	4	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	919 257 457	9,712 4,123 4,765 4,662
Total	****************	£29	950	£27,070
IRELAND.—The Irish returns Belfast and Ballymena. Belfast and Conty Down Cork and Bandon Londonderry and Enniskill Londonderry and Colerain Cork, Blackrock, and Passs Waterford and Kilkenny	en		210 255 588	£ 704 212 239 428 193 151
Total		£	2,926	€2,517
ALTER THE GALL SELL SHOW THE TAXABLE PARTY.				10,000,000

Railway Trapfic.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending December 9 amounted to 337,6692., and for the corresponding week of last year to 305,3194., showing an increase of 33,3494. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 125,3904., and for the corresponding week of last year to 138,3914., showing an increase of 13,5995.

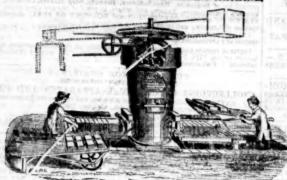
The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 20254.; on the Great Northern to 70264.; on the Great Western to 3321.; on the London and North-Western to 21771.; on the London and Sauth-United Railway amounted to 18571.; on the London and South-Coast to 4871.; on the London and South-Western to 13554. total, 18,3595.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 185,2782., and of the corresponding period of 1853 to 166,3484., showing an increase of 18,4604. in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 32,3491, as compared with the corresponding week of 1853.

RHYMNEY RAILWAY.—We have received a prospectus of this company, formed for constructing a railway through the Rhymney Valley, hitherto accommodated with a framway. But being of great importance to this minural district, and it having come to hand too late to do it justice this week, we shall enter fully into the subject in our next Journal.

* 1 gramme=15.433 grains. + 1 kilogramme=2.202 lbs.

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.



Since our first notice of this machine for the manufacture of bricks, tile ke., by steam or horse-power, without first separately pugging the clay (being, in fact, a compound machine, performing its functions at one ope, ration), in the Mining Journal of 21st January last, we have briefly reration), in the Mining Journal of 21st January last, we have briefly recorded its rapid progress at various intervals; and in our last Number described a material improvement recently effected, by which a perfect article is produced, particularly in the perfection of the faces and angles. The above diagram will coavey a tolerably correct idea of the construction of the machine and its operation. The clay, being first prepared in the ordinary manner, is placed in the vertical cylinder (the pug mill), the arms of which form an Archimedian screw, the blades being in three tiers; the first presses down the clay, the second mixes up the material, and the third is placed nearly vertical, keeping up the horizontal pressure, this series of blades being on the same plane; and thus, while the material is thoroughly incorporated and rendered homogene vas, it is forced through the orifices, one on each side the cylinder, continuously, in a rectangular mass of suitable size, on to a platform of rollers from which the brieks are cut, by an instantaneous hand motion of the wire-cutting frame, seen in the engraving. These orifices are formed of two fixed horizontal curves, and two vertical revolving cylinders, covered with a suitable woven material, constantly moistening themselves with water by ducts from the rollers. In the construction of the machine during the recent season, these cylinders revolved by the friction of the clay in passing between them, but by a recent improvement they are now carried round by gearing from the motive-power, at a somewhat greater speed than the clay moves, thus giving a wiping or smoothing motion, and rendering the faces of the brick perfect. These machines, the main cylindrical shaft of which making seven revolutions a minute, turn out 49 per minute, or nearly 3000 per hour. In addition to the several details in our last week's notice, we may mention that since the injunction granted by the Court of Excheque, Clayton et Perfect of the part of the world upwards of 100 machines, of different s corded its rapid progress at various intervals; and in our last Number described a material improvement recently effected, by which a perfect article

Railways in India.—The terms offered by the East India Company to the East Indian Railway Company, in connection with the extension share capital are, to their main features, as follows:—A guarantee will be given of 5 per cent. per annum interest on 3,000,000. of extension capital; the railway is to be completed in three years, and a call of 81, per share is to be paid in Feb., the shareholders having also the option of paying up in advance, and of becoming entitled at once to the guaranteed interest on all such payments. It follows from this arrangement (should it be finally concluded) that instead of 4½ per cent. per annum interest on 9,000,000. of extension capital, the milway company is offered 5 per cent. interest on 3,000,000. extension capital. In like manner, the extension capital of the Madras Railway Company and of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company is proposed to be reduced, whilst an increased rate of interest will be guaranteed. Thus the Madras Company's extension capital will probably be cut down from 3,500,000. to 500,000., and that of the Great Indian Peninsular Company from 2,000,000. to 500,000., and that of the Great Indian Peninsular Company from 2,000,000. to 500,000. This policy of appropriating a moderate amount of extension capital to each company appears likely to be favourably regarded by capitalists, who were previously somewhat appalled by the prospective calls upon the market. The negociations, however, are not quite settled.

NETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE COMPANY.—This company was formed in 1832, with the object of enclosing or reclaiming a quantity of valuable land from the sea at the mouth of the Scheldt River, under a concession from the Dutch Government. The original capital of the company was 500,0004, in 50,000 shares of 104, each, and 25,000 additional shares were issued, at 104, each, being considered as fully paid up, according to an agreement with the concessionsize, half to himself and friends, and a moiety to the directors. On the first operations of the company many difficulties presented themselves, and much loss was sustained, and it became a serious question with the directors whether the company should be advised to prosecute or wholly abandon the undertaking at once, under the terms of the concession They carefully examined the terms and bearing of every article, and came to the conclusion that unless a considerable modification of some of them was conceded by the Dutch Government, it would not be desirable to continue operations. A memorial was, accordingly, presented to that body, which was considerable untertained, and such modifications acceded to, by which much responsibility was taken from the company, particularly in regard to their obligation to maintain the sama lafter completion being waived. Under these circumstances, the directors proceeded to investigate the position of the share capital, and at the last annual meeting proposed to cancel the 12,509 shares presented to the directors, which had never been distributed, in favour of the company, provided the concessories party will accept an ordinary share of 104, fully paid up, for every two of such shares. This, with some other detailed arrangements, would reduce the capital eatitied to division of profits from 750,0004, to 503,5004, which would produce the advantages of speedy and equal return of capital and profits on each year's operations, and the simplification of accounts. Under these circumstances, the avuilable assets of the company amounted rained arrangements, would reduce the capital entitled to division of profits from 739,000£ to 593,500£, which would produce the advantages of speedy and equal return of capital and profits on each year's operations, and the simplification of accounts. Under these circumstances, the available assets of the company amounted to 387,000£, and the liabilities about 100,000£, and to meet the latter it was proposed to issue decentures to that amount, the largest creditors having consented to accept such documents, payable at deferred periods, as scourity. These modifications and recommendations were unanimously sanctioned at a special meeting; and the necessary styps for the reorganisation of the company are now in active operation. With regard to the prospects of the undertaking, from the best information to be obtained from reliable sources, and from the knowledge of the locality possessed by the directors, there is every reason to believe the concession is most valuable, and that the shareholders may reckon with certainty on a very large return of profit, on duly carrying out the enterprise. Messar, Robert Stephenson and George Parker Bidder, the engineers, have recently proceeded to the Scheldt, and reported on the capabilities of the innth, and the prospects of the company. They found 4000 acres, with some out-fide land, if to be added to it, almost ready for immediate reclaimation. A further cuantity of 7500 acres, which may require a little nursing, but will come into profit at no great distance of time; and 28,500 acres of ground for reclamation. The estimate the value of the land at 600, per annum, being 104. less than the usual value, and deducting 104, for cost of reclamation, gives 200,000£ for the first 4000 acres, which, from the rich nature of the solic and as and specific values of the land at 600 acres will be available at a fille value; and the enclosure of the remaining 28,500 acres may be syroad over a period of from 15 to 20 years. They consider the solic an bayed of the successional over a perio armeting the oatel and barrier, and oatr fully capable of fulfilling the expectation andertaking.

MINE MATERIALS.—SECOND AND FINAL SALE.

MR. GEO. SEALY WILL SELL, at GEORGIA CONSOLS, in the parish of Towednack, on Wednesday, the 20th of December inst., at Ten o'clock in the forences, the following valuable MATERIALS:—vis., A 28 in. oyilinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9ft, stroke, with boiler 9 toms; 24 in. oyilinder stanping engine, also adapted for winding or crushing, with boiler 8 tons; 3-arm capstan and shears; 140 fms. 7 in. capstan-rope; 3 balance-bobs; 6 and 7 in. wood reds; 70 fms. 2½ by ½ in. flat fron rods; 70 fms. 1½ in. round iron rods; strapping plates; flange and rot boilts; staples and glands; bucket; brases and prongs; 2 emiths' believes; 36 and 34 in. smiths and miners' tools; cast and blister steel; a quantity of new and old iron; 12 anvils; 3 vices; screwing stock, und a variety of accelarst screwing tools; 2 ff. whim; sheaves; 1 horse whim; frames; kleves; buddles; stamps; floors; sundry lots of timber; and other articles.—Maraston, Dec. 11, 1834.

LEZANT. CORNWALL, NEAR CARLACTON BELLOGE.

LEZANT, CORNWALL, NEAR GREASTON BRIDGE. MR. DANIEL WARD, WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 20th day of December inst. as One o'deal in the con-STEAM-ENGINE, MINE MATERIALS, &c., FOR SALE

R. DANIEL WARD, WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 20th day of December inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, the following MINE MATERIALS, at WHEAL SOFIIA, in the parish of Levant, near Gresston Bridge, Corawait. A ten horse-power, HIGH PRESSURE ROTARY PUMPING STEAM-ENGINE, with fly wheel, and boiler complete (the above engine is well adapted for agricultural purposes). Inventory of materials:

18 in. windbore; 18 in. doorpices; 18 is. working-piece; 68 in. pumps; 22 funs. of tin. bonse water lift of pumps complete; 8 large cast-iron segments; 2 large brood wheels; 1 large iron addle; 2 cog wheels; 5 cast-tron ralls; 1 large iron pulley; 6 small saddles; 2 wheels; 39 cast-iron rod pulliss; 35 1½ in. wrought-iron rods; 12 in. ditto; 4 ½ in. ditto; 2 ½ in. by 1 in. ditto; 1 ½ in. square ditto; 2 ½ in. source iron; 133 in. smitch's bellows; screwing stock, smiths and miners' tools, lot of old scrap iron, grinding stone and frame, whim cage, &c., new and old timber, i crab wineh, 2 iron whim kibbles, 2 wines ditto, 2 chains, whim rope, rods, stays, ladders, &c., olstern and launders, drum for drawing machine, frame, saddles and bearings, balance-bob complete, poppet head and shears, man-engine, account-house furniture. Also, at the same time will be SOLD, the SEIT of the MINE.

For conditions of sale, and further particulars, apply either to the auctioneer, or WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., solicitor, 1, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

Dated Uppaton, Nov. 28, 1854.

VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR PEREMPTORY SALE IN THE

VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR PEREMPTORY SALE IN THE BRYNTAIL LEAD MINE.

BRYNTAIL LEAD MINE.

M. R. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Friday next, the 22d December, at Twelve o'clock (postponed from the 5th inst.), ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE FORFEITED SHARES in the BEYNTAIL LEAD MINE, Liandides, Montgomeryshire, upon which £7 per share has been paid. The mine is looking externelly well. To be sold free of calls up to the present time.

Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Mr. C. Warron, 38, Threadneedle-street; and of Mr. Nicholson, 57, Old Broad-street, where reports of the mine may be seen.

THE KENMARE MINES, NEAR KENMARE, IN THE COUNTY OF KERRY IRELAND.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Mart, London, on Thursday, the 21st December, at Twelve, the LANDS, comprising about 18 acres, held in fee; the MINING RIGHTS, extending under about 200 acres, held in perpetuity at 1-19th royalty; together with the WHOLE of the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., of the company in and about the mines, including a 36 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, the LIFTS OF PUMPS and PITWORK, the CRUSHER, COBBING MACHINE, STAMPS, CAPSTAN and SHEARS, and all such machinery as is usually provided for the working of mines of great promise.

Inventories may be seen, and particulars obtained, by application to the auctioneers, 18, Old Broad-street, London; or to J. R. GWATKIN, Esq., at the offices of the mines, 62, Moorgate-street, London.

S2, Moorgate-street, London.

TO GOLD MINING, LEAD, AND OTHER COMPANIES.
IN THE EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Between EDWARD TOWSEY (Plaintiff), and Sir CHARLES S. KIRKPATRICS.
Bart. (Defendant).

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, without reserve, on the premises, at the CWM.
HEISIAN MINES, in the parish of Lianfactureth, near Doigelly, in the country of Merioneth, on Wednesday, the 20th day of December inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, FOUR FULL-SIZED BERDAN'S GOLD ORE FULLVERISERS, WASHERS, and AMALGAMATORS, with DRIVING GEAR and PIPES, complete, lately creeted, and in good working condition; a PAIR of CRUSHERS, complete, with BUDDLES, WASHING TURS, TANKS, &c.; a QUANTITY of IRON, TIMBER, WOODEN BUILDINGS, &c. The above mines are situated about seven miles from Doigelly, and twelve miles from Tanybwich, to which places there are coaches daily from Llangelles-road and Carnatvon Railway Stations.
Undersheriff's Office, Baia, Dec. 12, 1854.

DUNNAFORD COOMBE MINE, BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVON.

—SALE of the LEASE of this SETT, with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS, in tots, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on Wednesday, the 20th
December inst., at Eleven o'clock A.M. punctually.

The auctioneer begs to call the attention of mining agents to this important sale,
assuring them that the machinery and materials are in excellent condition, and well
worthy attention.—Appliestions for particulars and conditions of sale to be made to
the auctioneer, Mc. WM. MANN, Ashburton; or to WM. MILLER, Esq., solicitor, No. 1,
Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

MINING SETT.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a MINING SETT of considerable size, in a good TIN DISPRICT in Cornwall, in the neighbourhood of dividend mines. Water-power for driving from 12 to 20 heads of stamps, and other purposes, available in the sett itself. Terms of grant very favourable. Price, 250 in cash, or by a good bill at short date. Apply, by letter, to R. W. GHILDS, soll, citor, 23, Coleman-street, London.

EAST CROWNDALE MINE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 56 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler 10 tons, and tube for warmer 30 ft. long; water-wheel, almost new, 30 ft. by 3 ft. breast, cast-iron rings and sockets, with wrought-iron axle, with crusher and drawing machine, complete.

and sockets, with wrought-iron asie, with crusher and drawing machine, com

11 ft. 13 in. plunger-pole, with starfing-box and gland.
11 oft. 12 in. plunger-pole, with starfing-box and gland.
14 in. H-pices.
114 in. H-pices.
114 in. H-pices.
115 in. doorpice.
113 in. doorpice.
113 in. doorpice.
113 in. doorpice.
115 in. in pumps.
116 ft. 13 in. pumps.
11 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.
11 ft. 10 in. subject.
12 ft. 13 in. clack doorpice.
13 ft. 14 in. flat-bottom windbore.
15 ft. 14 in. flat-bottom windbore.
16 ft. 13 in. sinking windbore.
29 ft. 13 in. sinking windbore.
29 ft. 13 in. sinking windbore.
29 ft. 13 in. sinking windbore.
20 ft. 12 in. sinking windbore.
21 ft. 14 in. doorpice.
21 ft. 15 in. clack doorpice.
21 ft. 15 in. clack doorpice.
21 ft. 16 in. windbore.
21 ft. 16 in. windbore.
21 ft. 17 in. doorpice.
21 ft. 18 in. clack doorpice.
21 ft. 19 in. working-barrel.
21 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.
22 ft. 15 in. sinking windbore.
23 ft. 16 in. windbore.
24 ft. 7 in. doorpice.
25 ft. 16 in. windbore.
26 ft. 16 in. windbore.
27 ft. 17 in. windbore.
28 ft. 18 in. pumps.
29 ft. 18 in. pumps.
21 ft. 19 in. working-barrel.
21 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.
22 ft. 16 in. windbore.
23 ft. 16 in. windbore.
24 ft. 7 in. doorpice.
25 ft. 16 in. windbore.
26 ft. 17 in. working-barrel.
27 ft. 18 in. pumps.
28 ft. 18 in. pumps.
29 ft. 18 in. pumps.
21 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.
21 ft. 10 in. working-barre Application to be made to Mr. EDWARD J. COLE, 2, New Broad-street, London Capt. Leas, Horrabridge, near Tavistock, Devon.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30 inch cylinder BEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, metal case, bob stons, bolier 3 tons, with fittings and connections, complete, and in perfect condition has been only three years at work.—May be seen on application to Capt. James Carrevers, Whitchurch, near Tavistock; and particulars obtained from Mr. EATOS, 3, Walbrook-buildings, London.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England hereby give notice, that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, will be PAY-ABLE on the company's stock on an after the 12 of January next, when the dividend warrants will be obtained at the company's office, 112, Bishopsgates-street, or at the different branches. The transfer books will be closed on and after Saturday, the 23d inst., until the dividend becomes payable. By order of the Court of Directors.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Dec. 12, 1854.

NEW THEORIES OF THE UNIVERSE.—Dr. Bedford, of New Brighton, has published a paper which he prepared for reading before the British Association, but which was declined by the secretary of the Local Committee, Dr. Inman, bearing the above title, and embodying new and peculiar view as to the formation of the heavenly bodies. The author's theory will be best explained by the following extract from the pamphlat:—"I consider that the centrifugal force of the sun, when that body was in a more igneous liquid state, caused the matter to continue to accumulate at its equator, until, finally, its excess was thrown off, as described; and, as we have seen in the case of Halley's comet, until its certifugal and translatory force were balanced, still preserving its excess of equatorial diameter over its polar diameter, which figure I believe, is generally attributed to the cause assigned. The most remote primary planet, I consider, was first projected, when the projectile force of the sun was greatest,—the lighter matter, or that of the least epecific gravity, as a rule, being thrown off first, and each in succession invaries to Mercury, which is composed of matter of planet, I consider, was first projected, when the projectile force of the sun was greatest,—the lighter matter, or that of the least specific gravity, as a rule, being through of first, and each in succession inwards to Mercury, which is composed of matter of the greatest density. In like manner as were the primarry planets ejected from the equator of the sun, so, I believe, were the satellites projected from the equator of the sun, so, I believe, were the satellites projected from the equator of the sun, so, I believe, were the satellites projected from the equator of the primarry of the sun of the satellites of Saturn, I have the fullest conviction that, hereafter, it will be discovered that one or more of these satellites will be found to have a certairy, or more properly a quarternary, planet revolving around them. My reason for this supposition is, that the less the specific gravity of the planet, the greater the number of satellites, as a rule. And the matter of which Saturn, rings, and satellites are composed being so exceeding finist, when projected from the sun its centrifugal force threw off for a time so continuous a stream of matter, that rings were formed, such as we find (one, or more, of which is discovered to be transparent), in addition to the masses previously projected a intervals, which constitute the moons at Saturn. Again, the earth having a satellite, and its mass when projected, being less fluid than Mars, and yet capable of projecting her moon, I feel confident that such appendage will also be found to Mars; in fact, I should not be surprised if Yents and Mercury completed the uniformity, throughout our system, of primaries and satellites, although their satellites would be very small."

The American Steam Haumonicon — We suggest to the ingenious ma-

The American Stram Harmonicon.—We suggest to the ingenious ma-nufacturers of steam-engines the construction of a magnificent instrument of music, composed of steam-whistles, to be played with keys, the same as an organ. What, for instance, could be more grand and pleasant than the music of a locomotive three or four miles off, coming on steaming you. Hall Columbia," "We come with songs to great you," "Come rest in this boson, my own stricken deer," see, see. What ingenious mechanics will be the first to put this good hint into "practice". When patential, we speak for half the proceeds, as a compensation for this angestion.

K ENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY.

—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, field on Wednesday, the 6th December inst.,

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders, held on the 20th November ulf., be, and is hereby, confirmed.

That the several contributions advanced by shareholders under resolution of the 6th October be returned to them in fall on demand.

62, Moorgate-street, Dec. 13.

J. REYNOLDS GWATKIN, Sec.

UNION TIN MINING COMPANY.—At the THIRTEENTH GENERAL MEETING, hald at the offices of the company, 26, Austinfriars, a Thursday, the 18th December, 1854,

Mr. W. CHARLES in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES in the chair.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, together with the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.
The secretary presented a statement of the accounts up to September, 1854. The mount of tin returned since the stamping was resumed in September is £519 14s. 2d. Resolved, "That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to examine the inancial state of the mine, from the commencement of the working to the present inne:—vis., Mesar. J. Lambert, J. Blacket, W. Charles, and Murrough.
Read,—A report of the mine from Capt. Webb, dated the 12th December, which reas received.

olved,—That a vote of thanks be presented to the chairman.
R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

A GUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the GENERAL,
MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held at the City of London
Tavern, on Friday, the 8th December,

The following resolutions were carried unanimo. 49:—
Moved by the chairman, and seconded by G. Clive, Esq.,
That the report now read and the statement of accounts an mitted to the meeting e approved and adopted.

Moved by S. Barnett, Esq., seconded by C. Satterthwaite, Esq. :— That G. Cilve, Esq., be re-elected a director of the company.

Anst U. Chive, Esq., be re-elected a director of the company.

Moved by G. P. Dawson, Esq., seconded by C. W. Black, Esq. ?—
That B. M. Fenwick, Esq., and J. P. Judd, Esq., be re-elected anditors of the company.

Moved by J. Wood, Esq., seconded by R. Kent, Esq. :—
That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the directors for their efficient management of the affairs of the company, and to the chairman for his urbanity and ible conduct in the chair.

By order,

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sez.

Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

able conduct in the chair.

Offices, 3, Oid Broad-street, London.

THE SUE RIVER COPPER AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (Registered).—Notice is hereby given, that at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MERTING of the shareholders of this company with the HELD at the company's offices, 40, Lime-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 12d day of December inst., that is to any interest of the company held on the 12th day of December inst., that is to any interest of the company held on the 12th day of December inst., that is to any interest of the company of Jamaica be, and the same is hereby, absolutely dissolved; and that the surplus estate and effects of the company de divided among the shareholders, pursuant to the provisions of the Deed, No person can receive a return without first executing the Deed of Settlement, which lies at the company's offices for execution.

46, Lime-atreet, City, Dec. 12, 1834.

CORNISHMORE, SEC.

SIR.—Allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to auggest to shareholder's would be to appoint a purser who, not being a shareholder, may suc any defaulter in any of the law courts for costs incurred, without placing any respectable merchant in the invidious position of becoming a prosecutor (whose safe course is execution) to proceed against those whom he knows can pay); and I would further suggest to shareholders being in arrear for costs, on a demand may deen them by a creation of their unpaid costs.

A CORNISH MERCHANT.

December, 1854.

ditor, at the request of the committee or purser, that they pay the creditor so applying the amount of their unpaid costs.

A CORNISI MERCHANT.

December, 1854.

WHEAL MESSER, AND CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAMS—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINISO JOUNAL.

Sir.,—Having seen certain statements in your Journal last week relative to 18, as late manager of Wheal Messer, I will thank you to insert the following answers to the accusations contained in the report of the committee against me.

As to there being an extravagant expenditure, and the want of common prudence in not waiting the result of deeper levels before going to the extravagant entley, I must beet to observe, that before taking the responsibility on myself as to the outlay required in machinery, &c., I consulted our capineer, who, with mysslf, considered (from the appearance of the mine, and not from that alone, but knowing the engine would have to drain the water by flat-rods from two shafts besides the engine-shaft, and most likely from aix other lodes beside the one the engine-shaft was sunk on) that anything smaller or less substantial than 2 %2-in, cylinder would not be equal to the work; particularly taking into consideration how we were situated as to carneighbouring milme, manuale as however well we may wish our neighbouring on the same lode as our main lode; and I doubt not but the prudence of our neighbouring agents would have led them to have taken the same precaution, were they similarly situated; hence, in the event of such an occurrence, and our engine found inadequate to keep the whole of the water, we should then be blamed, and deservedly too, for not making our calculations accordingly; and I think the engine now the fair to have plently of work, as it is now drawing from three engine and we will alkelihood of having to drain the water from three more in very short time.

To the second charge—as to deception and false statements made as to the state of the mine when the large engine went to work—I must leave this to the arbitration of those who are mor

roborate this, I insert an extract from Capts, Secombe and Tyask's report of the August last, year, when those gentlemen, I am convinced, gave a faithful report and opinion of the mine, as it then stood:—

"Michell's shaft has been sunk by the present company from the 10 to the 30; In this 20 fathoms Wheal Messer lode has considerably improved both in the 20 and 30. The ground siready laid open on this lode in the 20 is all good tribute ground, and the lodes in the ends productive, yielding about 5 tons per fathom each. In the 30, this lode is laid open about 4 fms. in length, which has yielded upwards of 30 tons of 2s. 46. In 14. Looking at the character of this lode, so far as laid open, it is our opinion that it will be found more concentrated, and also much more valuable at a greater depth. To facilitate the development of this mine, no time should be lott in creeting a steam-whim, to draw the ores, &c., instead of horses. Also, at the same time, to commence an engine-shaft, with a view of putting on a pumping-engine for drawing water from the south part of the mine, where the lodes present very kindly indications, such as to justify the opinion that they will be found equally productive as those now being worked on. The whole of the work recommended can be given through the mine we have found that strict economy has been observed in bringing through the mine we have found that strict economy has been observed in bringing the mine we have found that strict economy has been observed in bringing the bottom of the 30 on a good lode of ore, worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fabou, but we had not sunk many feet before we came down on a hard capel; so that instead of sinking 5 or 6 fms. per month, we could not sink so many feet. This deceived us all; but we did not endeavour to deceive the committee, for I am certain that they have more of my letters than were agreeable either to them or myself on this best; and on one coession, if not more, one of them could not forbear saying that he neer and one of the mine to

pearances and prospects of the mine bid fair to more than realise our first most subguine expectations, as you may infer from the four points named in the committee's
report to the shareholders, where I promised, if not brought out in four weeks, I
I would resign the management into other hands, but foolishly omitted providing
against contingencies, which would have made all the difference to me, it being obvious by
the reports that one of these, and an important point in holing to the Tretoil lofe,
was then expected every hour, and at Williams's every day. So, after all the tolanxiety, and perseverance displayed by me to endeavour to realise these objects,
which have been by some means retarded a day or two beyond the time named;
to be brought out under the superintendence of the remaining agents.

Lowertown, near Redruth,

Dec. 19, 1846.

P. S. Silven within the above. I have resided but the own over more, Mr. M.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from our engineer, Mr. M. Loam, as to the propriety of the size of the engine, and from which the following is a extract:—

an extract:—
"I cannot admit that the power of the pumping-engine is too large. At M you contemplate, and are now effecting, the drainage of two distinct setts of the lodes are champion ones, and when extended upon at a moderate depth have no doubt, give out great quantiless of water. Under these circumstances, into account the possibility of the drainage of the other adjoining mine bein mately thrown upon this confine, either through the suspension of the mine, or is most probable, from the more rapid slanking of your shafts. I do not think it gives sext all too large, or larger stem a pradent regard for the permanent in clent drainage of the mine required."

TEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY TENDERS EWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAHLWAY.—TENDERS
WANTELD.—The Directors hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive
The Delis for the SUPLY of the following articles, during alk months ending 56th
June, 1835, to be selivered in such quantities as may be required, free of experse, at
the Company's Store House, Newsasie Station:—Timber (or various kinds), Oak Keys
and Pine, Malleable Iron, Nalle, Cast-Iron Wheels, Railway Chairs, Metal Castings,
Tubes for Engines, Siraes Castings, Brazs, Copper, Steel, Tin, Tailow, Gress, Candies, Oils, Turpentine, Gil-eich Covers, Rope, Heusp, Sput Yarn, Oakum, Outton,
Wasty, and other articles, as specified in the printed form of tender, which may be
had on application at the offices of the company, Central Station, Newcastle-upon
June; and which, when propacy filled up, and uddressed under cover to the directors, will be received at the said offices on or before Saturday, the 23d December.

N.B. No written tender will be motified.

Payments will be made for the quantity delivered during each three months, or in cash, detucting disequent, at the option of the directors.

By order. JOHN ADAMSON, Clerk to the Company.

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providing here lodes by ious by tail lode, I the tail, a objects, named, I ifficuities.

LIAMS.

r, Mr. M. llowing is

RAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the above line, INSPECTORS of PERMANENT WAY, BRICKWORK, and WORKS GENERALLY. Pay from £4 to £7 per week, according to qualifications, Apply, stating age, experiences, and qualifications, to Mr. Referet, No. 8, Great Grooge-street, Westminster.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c.,
via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and GAL
CUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 30th of ever
month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-steed
London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

A USTRALIA, AMERICA, EAST AND WEST INDIES, &c.

The practical experience obtained during 13 years' colonial, and a long residence in this city, enables the undersigned to OFFER MANY UNUSUAL ADVAN FAGES to SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, &c. Every facility offered to emigrants. Rates to Melbourne, &c., £i5 15s., New York, £5 3s.; and upwards—Apply to War. Bansisty and Co., 25, Philipot-lane, London.

Apply to Ws. Barrer and Co., 25, Palipot-iane, London.

A USTRALIA.—TO GOLD MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, together or in lots, SEVERAL LARGE and SMALL BASINS, constructed under Mr. Berdan's Paient, with improvements, and provided with gearings. The large basins are new, and complete in every respect. The small basins have been used, and are admirably adapted for all purposes where fine grinding it required, whether for gold amalgamation or otherwise; they could be carried over any road, and are especially available for Australian use. The Berdan Machine is peculiarly economical in the consumption of mercury, the large basins requiring but 15 liss. for each experiment, whatever the quantity of ore crushed, and the small one 10 lbs. only.—Every information will be given as to condition and terms on application, by letter, to "A. B.," at Mr. Manby's, law stationer, Castle-court, Holborn J.

TO SHIPPERS, CONTRACTORS, AND EMIGRANTS.—
FOR SALE, PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES ON WHEELS, complete, for aveiling and immediate use, at the MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Sizes to order one to 30-horse power, fitted with improved boilers; packed and delivered at the oaks ready for shipment, if required. Circular and upright Saw Frames, Hydraulic presses, &c.

J. ORANGE, Ratland Foundry, Nottinghame.

MPORTANT COAL FIELD IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, an important COAL FIELD, the townships of Alverthorpe and Ossett, within two miles of the town of Wakedd, and in the centre of the populous manufacturing district of the West Riding of orkshire, of the extent of about 1300 acres, containing the following well-known de highly valuable BEBS of GOAL, known as the Flockton Thick or stone Coal, the lockton Thin or Middleton Forty-yards Coal, and the Middleton Main Coal. Also, out 235 acres of the Gawthorpe Coal, and about 340 acres of the Haigh Moor Coal, also he coal field has access by means of a transroad with the Lancashire and Yorkshire aliway, and the Caider and Hebble, and the Aire and Caider Navigations.

For particulars, apply to Mr. J. T. Wirrz, mining engineer, Wakefield, p. S. Cessra, Schrolley, Massons, and Skirwonyra, solicitors, Wakefield.—Dec. 6, 1854.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY have just ISSUED a
PAMPHLET, DESCRIPTIVE of various PATENTED INVENTIONS for the
PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS, which are adopted and are being applied to
more than 3000 miles of line. On application, a copy will be forwarded by post (gratis)
to any parties who are interested in the construction of railways.

26, Great George-street, Westminster.

WILLIAM HOWDEN, 8.

TEAM-ENGINES ON SALE.—6, 9, 12, 15, and 20-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES ON HAND. Also, BLOCKS and CREW-JACKS of various sizes.—Apply to Messrs, Burnert and Thompson, Spring Gardens Engine Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES.—NEILSON'S MINERAL LOCO CUESTITUTE FOR HORSES.—NEILSON'S MINERAL LOCO'ENGINES.—The subscribers, at the request of several iron and coal masters,
having turaged their attention to the substituting of a SIMPLE and CHEAP LOCO'ENGINE, for the horses employed upon their works at so much trouble and expensehave perfectly SUCCEDED in doing all kinds of horse-work with their little MI.
NEBAL LOCO'-ENGINES, which are simple in construction, can go upon any parof a railway that a wagon can be put, and are even substituted for the rope and fixed
engines upon lackines. There are many of these engines at work in England and
Scotland, doing the work of from four to fifteen or twenty horses, at a saving to the
proprietors of from £330 to upwards of £1000 per annum.

NEILSON and CO., Locomotive Engine Builders, Glasgow.

NEILSON and CO., Locomotive Engine Bullders, Glasgow.

(HEMICAL SCHOOL.—The CHEMICAL SCHOOL of the ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER SQUARE, will RE-OPEN, under the superintendence of Mr. G. F. ANSELL, on Monday, 1st January, 1855. There are Four Annual Sessions, of Ten Weeks Such. Hours of Attendance for Morning Pupils, from Ten to One, and from Two to Five; for Evening Pupils, from Eight to Ten daily, except Saturdays. Papils may enter for Half-time—that is to suy, Morning Pupils for Three Days of the Week, both Morning and Afternoon, or for Five Days of weekly attendance for the Morning, or for the Afternoon only; Evening Pupils may enter as Half-time Papils, for Three Days of the Week. The hours being arranged to suit the convenience of those who have but a portion of their time at disposal. For further particulars, apply at the Laboratory of the Institution. Analyses conducted.

OLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS

NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS HARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.

LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where instruction were in severy branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Rosearch. For Twelve Months, £32 10s.

ALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS, as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, AlkaRes, &c., made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required. VESTICATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING CESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors. A COURSE of ONE HUNDRED LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY de-vered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT onducted by John Mirchell, P.C.S., Author of Manual of Prectical Assaying, Maul of Agricultural Analysis, Treaties on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgic apers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufactures of the Agricultural Control of the Co

BRICK MAKING MACHINES .- CLAYTON'S PATENT.

BRICK MAKING MACHINES,—CLAYTON'S PATENT.

CONTRACTORS, BRICK MAKERS, AND EXPORTERS.

TESTIMONIALS.

In reply to your enquiries respecting the working and results of your Patent Machine, I beg to say it entirely mests with my approbation, and does more und better than I expected. I am now making upwards of 12,000 per day, with funen that never worked in a brick-field before, or even saw the machine. In reweek's practice I hope to get 3000 more out of it per diem. I have no hessin saying it is the best machine extant, and I intent ordering another. Send to of your Patont Brick Presses, same size mould as before.

Aynhos, Northamptonshire, April 12, 1864.

Sts.—We have been working your Fatent Brick Machine, with one borse, for the last 12 months at intervals, and have made a large quantity of superior bricks. We are eatisfied with the simplicity and strength of it, and have no doubt it is capable faililling all your estements respecting it.

Mr. H. Clayton, London.

our opinion of your Patent Brick Making Machine (with a view of employing the same machinery in their own establishment, if found economical and efficiently, and hearing there was one at work so near us, we have much pleasure to inform you (and through you many of our friends whe value our opinion), that we have this day seen your machine in full operation at the yard of Mr. John Frith, Bury, Lancashire, which does its work admirably, producing bricks of a quality most decidedly superior to those made by hand labour; and is now turning out nearly 20,000 per day, with a act of men which we found were almost strangers to a brick-pard, thus further proving the value and simplicity of your invention.

Signed, RICHMOND, CHANDLER, and CO.,
To Mr. Henry Clayton, London.

The above MACHINES may be INSPECTED, and Illustrated Catalogues obtained at the MANUFACTORY, ATLAS WORKS, UPPER PARK PLACE, DORSET SQUARE, LONDON.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND ALL CONNECTED WITH STEAM-POWER.—PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, with ESTIMATES of ALL RINDS of CORNISH MACHINERY, comprised of the most approved modern descriptions and economical principle, may be SEEN at the offices of the Cornish Engineers and General Contractors, Cannon-street Chambers, Cannon-st., City, London;

G LENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Railwax Wagons.—wm. a. adams, midland works, beamingham.
Bedad and narrow guage coal and ironstone wagons, in stock—for sale or hire.

GRIFFIN AND HENSON, RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND
WAGON BUILDERS, SOHO, BIRMINGHAM.
WAGON BUILDERS, SOHO, BIRMINGHAM.
WAGONS
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. 29

THOS, SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROM-wich, Stappordshire, Manupacturer of Railway Wheels and Axles, Scrap Tiebs and Axles, All Kinds of Hammered Ison for Maring and other Engines, Shapts, and Heavy Ironwork.—Soli

CLECKHEATON IRONWORKS, YORKSHIRE—
JOHN TAYLOR, MANUPACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF FORGINGS TO
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and OTHER ENGINES, HEAVY SHAFTING, ARM
MOULDS, and ALL OTHER COUNTRY FORGINGS.

YOBRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw UBRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY bog to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATEN' RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most emisent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economized and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hinderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down. The sawing in the preservation of the permanent way and roiling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incidentable; and wherever adopted must very copal derably decrease working expenses. To railway companies, having oid and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and ser viccuole state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all to did and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the cause.

id and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easies commotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

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508 Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap 11 3	350000 Copper Miners of England, Stock 25 53
200 Berl Cred Latasrth, Sweethalp Control Contro	. In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given comfirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellors being deceived, by the anotation in the current Journal being represented as the
1024 Chiah & Wentworth (tin. cop.) , 91/2 14 14/2	. In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellera being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably whice it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent commanication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be hoppy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which has sinces has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.
132 Britannia, Lianarmon 4 9000 Clawance Wood 8a 3/4 43/6 Broanfloyd (Isself), Wales 3/4 2000 Condinava Color (Ital), Ferran 2/4 2/5	London: Printed by RECHARD Minesteres, and published by Hunay English (the preprinters), at their offices, No. 35, First BTREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed.— December 16, 1854.
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